POLITICAL EVENTS.

MARCH 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings. — Feb. 5th being fixed upon as the day for the opening of Parliament by the King in person, for the first time since his coronation, his majesty proceeded thither a little after two o'clock, preceded by the usual state officers. On the arrival of the Speaker and members of the House of Commons at the bar, his majesty read the following speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country. It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavours have therefore been directed, in conjunction with my Allies, to the settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte, and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted. In my late visit to Ireland, I derived the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects. With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me, that a spirit of outrage, which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law, has arisen, and still prevails in some parts of that country. I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and property of my loyal and peaceable subjects; and it will be for your immediate consideration, whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose. Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquillity, I have the satisfaction of believing, that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects; and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that during the last year the Revenue has exceeded that of the preceding, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement. I have directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our annual expenditure, particularly in our naval and military establishments.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen.—I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you, that a considerable improvement has taken place, in the course of the last year, in the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can now state them to be, in their important branches, in a very flourishing condition. I must, at the same time, deeply regret the depressed state of the agricultural interest. The condition of an interest so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country will, of course, attract your early attention; and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject. I am persuaded, that in whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind, that in the maintenance of our public credit, all the best interests of this kingdom are equally involved; and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained, and can alone expect to preserve, our high station amongst the nations of the world."

The Earl of Roden then moved the address in echo of the speech, and was seconded by Lord Walsingham; upon which the Marquis of Lansdowne rose, not for the purpose of opposing the address, but of making some remarks relative to Ireland, the state of agriculture, and various topics regarding the foreign relations of Great Britain. Lord Liverpool replied to the noble Marquis, and to the various points which he had mentioned, in a speech of some length. He spoke of the measures of economy pursued by ministers, that they had taken the state of agriculture into serious consideration, and alluded to the disturbances in Ireland as neither arising from a political nor a religious cause. After some farther debate, in which the Earl of Blessington took a part, the address was put and agreed to. On the 6th, no debate of interest occurred. On the 7th, Lord Liverpool moved the suspension of the standing

orders of the House, for the purpose of going into the consideration of measures to be taken respecting Ireland. On the 8th, Lord Dacre made some inquiries respecting the intentions of ministers in regard to the agricultural distresses. On the 9th, the standing order which restricted a bill from passing beyond a certain stage in one day being suspended, the Earl of Liverpool rose, and moved the second reading of the Insurrection Act, the necessity of which he strongly contended for. A debate of considerable length ensued, in which it was generally admitted that an extreme necessity required the enactment of the two Bills before the House in the present unhappy state of Ireland; but some difference of opinion existed upon the propriety of arming the Government and magistrates with powers so dangerous for a longer period than six weeks. Lords King and Holland contended, that although their Lordships might feel the expediency of infusing an instant vigour into the Government of Ireland for the suppression of a terrific evil, the haste with which they were required to grant such an authority, disabling them from discussing its character or necessity, ought to prevent them from reposing this extent of power in the Government for a period longer than might be sufficient for a careful and deliberate inquiry into the circumstances of the country. An amendment to this effect was proposed in the Committee by Lord King, and was supported by several Lords, who had acknowledged the pressing necessity of the two Bills; but on a division it was negatived: for the amendment 15, against it 59. During the debate, the Marquis Camden, the Earl of Darnley, Lord Ellenborough, and others, concurred in earnestly recommending a speedy inquiry into the causes of the evils which now afflicted the sister country. The two Bills were passed successively through their several stages. Feb. 11th the royal assent was given by commission to the Irish Insurrection Bill, and the Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill. Feb. 12th some accounts were presented from the Bank of England and the East India House. Feb. 18th the house was occupied in hearing appeals. On the 19th no business of any interest came before the House, which adjourned to the 21st.

House of Commons.—February 5th. The Speaker having returned from the House of Lords, Mr. R. Clive proposed the address to his majesty in answer to the speech from the throne; his motion was seconded by Mr. W. Duncombe. Sir F. Burdett, after going at some length into the state of home and foreign politics, and the promises of Government, moved as an amendment that the consideration of the King's speech be postponed until the following Thursday. Mr. Hobhouse seconded this amendment. Mr. Grattan spoke to the necessity of ameliorating the condition of Ireland. The Marquis of Londonderry considered the proposed address as calculated to conciliate all parties. He would not consent to postpone the consideration of the speech: he spoke of the state of Ireland, and the intention of ministers to examine into the agricultural distresses, and concluded by observing, that however gentlemen might differ in opinion from his Majesty's Government, yet he believed all would feel convinced, from the explanation which ministers would be enabled to give, that they had applied their most serious consideration to the state of the country, in the way they had been enjoined by Parliament to pursue, and that no pains had been spared by them to go to the bottom of those great questions, in order to arrive at that conclusion which was best calculated to assist the country by the adoption of such retrenchments as circumstances would admit. Mr. C. Hutchinson, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Brougham, and others, took part in the debate, when the house divided: for the amendment 58, against it, 186.

Mr. Hume then urged on the house the necessity of retrenchment. Censured the financial system of ministers, took a review of the various civil departments of the state, and moved an amendment to the address, praying his majesty to relieve the people from a large portion of the burden of taxation which pressed upon them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was certain that the best relief which could be afforded would be an extension of the currency of the country. He asserted that the measures proposed by Mr. Hume would be mischievous and ruinous, and that the reduction of taxation would destroy the credit of the

country. The house ultimately divided; for Mr. Hume's amendment 89, against it 171. On the 6th but few members attending, the Speaker adjourned the house. On the 7th Mr. Coke presented a petition from the land owners and occupiers of Norfolk, which, after some debate, was ordered to be printed. Mr. Curwen rose and delivered his sentiments on the state of the country. Copies of dispatches from Marquis Wellesley relative to Ireland were laid upon the table. The Marquis of Londonderry then called the attention of the house to that part of the royal speech which related to Ireland, and moved "for leave to bring in a Bill to suppress insurrection, and prevent the disturbance of the public peace in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland." Sir J. Newport opposed the motion, and would not agree to the adoption of oppressive measures bearing but the deceitful resemblance of constitutional acts. Recourse had better be had to martial law. Mr. C. Hutchinson insisted that the grievances of Ireland must be redressed. Sir F. Burdett arraigned the conduct of Government for not inquiring into the state of Ireland. Mr. C. Grant supported the motion, more on the ground of confidence in the person to whom the government of Ireland was confided, than on a principle of sound legislation. The house divided; for the Bill 195, against it 68. The house again divided on the first reading of the Bill: for the reading 202, against it 44. On printing the Bill: 142 for printing it, 25 against. On this the Marquis of Londonderry proposed to postpone the future stages of the Bill, upon condition that the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, which he then introduced, might be allowed to pass through the same stages. This motion was agreed to. On the 8th Alderman Wood presented a petition to the house from Mr. Hunt in Ilchester gaol, in consequence of his having been placed under new restrictions. After some debate, it was ordered to be printed. The Sheriffs of London presented at the bar a petition from the Lord Mayor and Corporation, complaining of the interference of the military with the civil power on the 26th of August last. It was ordered to be printed. The Marquis of Londonderry then moved that the house should resolve itself into a Committee on the Irish Insurrection Bill. Lord Folkstone opposed the Bill altogether. Dr. Lushington saw no occasion for the proposed measure. Mr. Rice moved that the words "without any interference of a grand jury, or any bill found by them," should be omitted. This motion was negatived without a division. A second motion of the same gentleman's, to nearly the same effect, was also negatived. This gentleman then proposed as an amendment the introduction of a clause for a mode of taking bail, to prevent the inconvenience of delay to persons arrested. The house divided on this question: for the motion 139, against it 30. The house then resolved itself into a Committee on the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill: for going into a Committee 139, against it 30. On the third reading of the Bill, a clause was proposed, and several motions made, on which the house divided. The Bill was finally carried.—On the 11th Mr. Brougham moved "that it is the bounden duty of this house, well considering the pressure of the public burdens upon all, but especially the agricultural classes, to obtain for the suffering people of these realms such a reduction of the taxes as may be suited to the change in the value of money, and may afford an immediate relief to the distresses of the country." In the course of his speech, he censured the system which Government had pursued relative to the expenditure of the nation, and concluded by impressing upon the house the necessity of the measure, he recommended. The Marquis of Londonderry moved the previous question, on the ground that the present was not the moment of inquiring into the subject, and he entreated the house to give their minds to what required their utmost attention, but not to decide upon so short a deliberation. The house divided: for Mr. Brougham's motion 108, against it 212. On the 12th, Dr. Lushington moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the consolidation of all laws relative to the Slave Trade. The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, read, and agreed to. On the 13th several agricultural petitions were presented, and Sir R. Wilson moved for the production of the

correspondence between the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Sidmouth, and himself, on the subject of his dismissal from the army. After a considerable debate, the house divided: for the motion 97, against it 199. Thirty-three members only being present on the 14th, the house adjourned to the following day, when the Marquis of Londonderry moved the order of the day for taking into consideration that part of the King's speech which related to the agricultural distresses of the country. In the course of his speech, the Marquis stated that there was a clear surplus of revenue of five millions and a half over the expenditure of the year. He stated that the revenue for 1821 amounted to 55,997,000*l.*; the gross amount of this year was 56,227,000*l.*, which, making deductions, left the sum of 55,230,000*l.* The expenditure

For Interest.....	£29,609,000
Another permanent charge in the same fund	2,041,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills and Arrears, about	1,000,000
The proposed Estimate ..	17,438,000
Total ..	£50,088,000

The Marquis concluded an able speech by proposing the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That there be laid before the House an account, entitled, 'An Account of the Net Receipts of the Income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending 5th Jan. 1821, and of the expenses within said period, exclusive of sums applied to the reduction of the funded or unfunded debt. Also an account of the balance of public money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th Jan. 1820. The amount of money raised by additions to the funded or unfunded debt, in the year ending 5th Jan. 1821. The money applied towards the reduction of the funded or unfunded debt, within the same period; and the money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th Jan. 1821. A similar Account for the year 1822. An Account of the Estimate of the Public Income and Expenditure of the year ending 5th Jan. 1822, exclusive of the sums to be issued for the reduction of the debt."

Mr. Brougham replied, by insisting on the necessity of reducing the taxation, and retrenching in every quarter, and not in the lowest alone. He charged ministers with having destroyed the fabric Mr. Pitt had raised in the shape of the Sinking Fund; and concluded by imploring the house "to save the country from ruin, the people from misery, itself from destruction. This is my last prayer to the house, relative to a subject and on a discussion of more importance than has occurred for the last thirty years; and I solemnly pray Heaven that this prayer may not be heard in vain."

Mr. Huskisson supported the motion, and several other members took part in the debate. The resolutions were then carried without a division.

On the 18th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the house should go into a Committee of Supply, on Exchequer Bills, and Irish Treasury Bills, which was agreed to. Lord A. Hamilton moved for leave to bring in a bill "to abolish the inferior Courts of Commissaries in Scotland." This motion was negatived without a division, and the noble Lord then made a motion for "a list of Commissaries, Clerks, and Procurators, engaged in the Commissariat Offices in Scotland," which was agreed to. The Marquis of Londonderry then moved, "That the Report of the Agricultural Committee of the last Session, together with the petitions laid upon the table during the last and present Sessions, stating the extent of agricultural distress, be referred to a Committee, to inquire into those distresses, and to report their observations to the house." After considerable debate, the question was put and agreed to. On the 19th there was no debate, there not being a sufficient number of members present to form a house. On the 20th, Mr. Hume presented a petition respecting Mr. Hunt confined in the gaol at Ilchester, praying that the house would interfere to procure a remission of his punishment. It was signed by four or five thousand persons at Preston and Lancaster. The petition after some debate was ordered to be printed. Lord A. Hamilton moved, that the Report which had been presented by the Committee appointed to consider the petitions from the Scotch Burghs, should be referred to a Committee of the whole house: this motion was lost by a majority of 35 against it; the numbers being, in favour of the motion 46, against it 81.

The pressure of Agricultural distress has occasioned numerous meetings to

be convened in different parts of the kingdom, to petition Parliament for relief. Among the principal, and foremost in importance, may be mentioned those which have taken place in Suffolk, Norfolk, Devon, Surrey, Hertford, and Worcester. A meeting to petition Parliament for Parliamentary Reform has also been held in Coventgarden, at which a series of Resolutions was drawn up, stating the distresses of the country, and recommending Reform as the only competent remedy to remove them.

Several changes have taken place in the Admiralty and the Board of Controul. Mr. W. R. Keith Douglas has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and the names of Sir G. Warrender and Sir G. Clark were omitted. This reduces the number of the Lords to six. In the Board of Controul the new appointments were those of the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, W. H. Fremantle, Sir G. Warrender, and Dr. J. Phillimore. The names omitted were those of Lords Binning and Walpole, and Mr. Sturges Bourne.

Her late Majesty's Will has been proved at Doctors' Commons. The effects under 20,000*l.* Her house has been disposed of, as well as her other property, by her executors, to discharge the claims made upon her estate.

Ireland is still very far from tranquil: several skirmishes have taken place between the police and the insurgents, and many more lives have been lost. The vigorous means used by government to quell the insurrection will ere long be crowned with success. Yet it may be doubted if any state of tranquillity that follows will prove lasting, unless existing evils are probed to the bottom, and the rights of the lower classes, as well as their comforts, be better ensured to them than they have hitherto been. The following are the principal documents transmitted by the new Lord Lieutenant, on which the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, and the passing the Insurrection Bill, have been grounded. The intervening papers and inclosures are the documents of the magistrates and others, transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are dispatches from the Marquis Wellesley, dated the 3d, 11th, and 19th January. They contain details of outrages and disturbances of no particular moment.

No. 4.

Dublin Castle, 27th January, 1822.—Sir—In continuation of my Dispatch No. 3, I have the honour to forward to you the following abstract of the most material information which I have received since the date of that Dispatch, with relation to the internal state of the country.

Ulster.—Some disturbance appears to have occurred at a fair at Maghera. The houses of two individuals were violently attacked by a numerous party, who appeared to act under a regular pass-word; the windows were broken and some shots fired. This circumstance has created considerable alarm among the well-disposed inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but does not appear to have been followed by any other act of outrage, nor to be connected with any general system of disturbance.

Kildare.—A Magistrate from Kilcock transmits a deposition, sworn to before him, of an attempt made by a party of undisguised armed men, to murder a publican, who had in no manner given them offence; this assault did not terminate in murder, and cannot be considered as a branch of the prevailing disorders.

Meath.—The Assistant Barrister reports, that the town of Trim and two parishes of the county are engaged in illegal associations, and that in another small district the Ribbon-men have printed their Resolutions. The county of Meath, however, is generally tranquil, and the Magistrates have laudably exerted themselves for the maintenance of the public peace.

Dublin.—The Magistrates of the Police have transmitted information of a notice posted at Lucan, which however refers more to lowering the rate of wages, than to any topics usually connected with the prevailing disturbances. They have also received information on oath, of arms having been taken from a house by a party at Ballynascarry, in the same neighbourhood.

Limerick.—The Assistant Barrister (in the absence of Major Wilcocks) states that the house of Mr. Mauncell, near Rathkeal, had been attacked and robbed by an armed party; that a murder had been committed in the neighbourhood, and that no disposition appears in the people to return to good order.—The murder referred to by Mr. Lloyd, is detailed by Major Wilcocks, in a letter of a subsequent date; it appears to have been the consequence of some family dispute, and to have been attended with circumstances of great barbarity, but not to have been connected with the late disturbances, otherwise, than as the general state of lawless confusion has rendered such acts of violence familiar to the inhabitants.—About the same time two police-men were attacked by some countrymen, and, after resistance, robbed of their arms.

Cork.—The disturbers of the public peace rose in the parish of Blarney, and took arms from several individuals on the 16th, and the Magistrates complain, with others, of the difficulty of obtaining information, although large rewards have been offered. In this condition of ignorance, the duties of the Magistracy and Military are rendered most harassing and perplexing.—The Commanding Officer reports various meetings of White-boys in the neighbourhood of Mitchel's Town and Liscarrol, and that a sentinel had been insulted and compelled to use his arms in self-defence at Castletown.—A number of houses

were robbed of arms on the 13th, between Mallow and Castletown Roche.—Major-General Sir J. Lambert reports that the bad spirit is increasing in every direction in the county of Cork.—The Police Magistrate at Buttivant states, on the 15th, that the force under his command had not been able to apprehend any offenders, yet that outrages continued in that neighbourhood, and that on the night of the 11th, a farmer's house at Megg had been searched for arms, and the owner made to beg his life on his knees.—He farther transmits, on the 20th, a variety of sworn informations, the result of which is, that on one night twelve houses had been attacked in the barony of Fermony, and that such of them as had arms had been plundered.—The High Sheriff of Cork states his opinion, that affairs in that county wear a more serious aspect: that a large party had robbed the houses of several gentlemen and respectable farmers, between Mallow and Castletown Roche, of thirty stand of good arms; and that in one case the leader reprimanded one of his men for attending to general seizure of property, instead of confining his search to arms. The same gentleman transmits, on the 22d, a list of fourteen houses which had been attacked in the immediate neighbourhood, on the night of the 17th and 18th.—The commanding officer at Bantry reports a daring attack, made a few nights previously, on several very respectable houses in the immediate vicinity of that town, by a numerous banditti, who succeeded in obtaining arms from many: and the officer stationed at Skibbereen states his opinion, that the spirit of disaffection, which had been confined to the northern baronies of the county, had spread in an alarming measure through the whole of West Carbery; that nightly meetings are held at various places on the coast, and that bands of offenders assemble, consisting of not less than three hundred in each band.—The Magistrates resident at Dunmanaway report, that illegal oaths have for a long time been administered in that neighbourhood; that nocturnal meetings have frequently been held; that in the adjoining parishes, notices of an inflammatory description have been posted; and in one parish, arms have been taken from the peaceable inhabitants.—A Magistrate from the neighbourhood of Doneraile confirms the accounts of outrages in that immediate neighbourhood; and states, that the caution and activity of the offenders, added to their avoiding the public roads, and to their knowledge of the country, enable them to elude the vigilance of the military patroles nightly employed.—After reporting a variety of outrages, which have been detailed in other letters previously received, Lieutenant-col. Hill adds, that on the nights of the 19th and 20th, several houses in the parishes of Buttevant, Caherduggan, and Ballyhay, were broken open and robbed of arms, and that the offenders, after meeting in large bodies, usually separate into smaller parties, and make simultaneous attacks upon different houses, even as early as between six and seven in the evening, and in situations which might be supposed to afford protection to the householders.—The officer commanding at Charleville reports various robberies of arms in the neighbourhood, and that the patroles are unsuccessful in discovering the parties of marauders, so as to frustrate their operations; that in one instance, whilst patrolling, shots were heard, and signals resembling rockets were seen, but the party was not overtaken.—The principal event, however, which has occurred in this district is stated in the inclosed letters from Major Carthew of the 39th, and Lord Bantry, and Mr. O'Sullivan. From the comparison of those several accounts, with the letter of Sir John Lambert also inclosed, you will be enabled to form a judgment of the character of this transaction, and of the nature of the disturbances recently so much extended in the neighbourhood of Macroom.—A Magistrate has reported to the officer commanding at Charleville, that one man had been killed by the banditti at Newmarket on Sunday, and another on Monday, and that Mr. Langford's house near Newmarket had been burnt to the ground.—The result of the facts stated in this dispatch, and its inclosures, seems to justify an opinion, that although no material change has occurred in any other part of Ireland, the disturbances in the vicinity of Macroom have assumed a more decided aspect of general disorder, and accordingly I have resorted to additional measures of precaution and military operation.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

No. 5.

Dublin Castle, Jan. 29, 1822.

Sir,—Since the date of my late dispatch I have received intelligence, stating, that the disturbances in the county of Cork had assumed a still more decided appearance of insurrection, and that the populace had proceeded to assemble in more numerous bodies in the day time, to resist, and even to attack the civil power, and his Majesty's troops. His Majesty's Government is already apprised of the affair which took place on the 21st, between a detachment of the 39th regiment and the inhabitants of the mountainous district between Bantry and Macroom. That affair has been succeeded by others of a similar description. They are detailed in the communications from the commander of the forces; and I think it may be convenient to furnish you with an abstract of these transactions, according to the plan observed in this series of my dispatches.—On the 24th instant a large body of persons attacked the mail coach passing from Tralee to Cork; and after having killed some of the horses, and wounded the guard, coachman, and a passenger, overturned the coach, and obtained possession of the mail. On the receipt of this intelligence, Colonel Mitchell, who commanded at Macroom, proceeded from thence with a detachment of troops in the direction of Mill Street, near which place the coach had been attacked. He found there a large body of men, partly armed: they made a shew of resistance, but, upon being attacked by the troops, they fled with precipitation, and twenty-three prisoners were secured. On the same day two dragoons, dispatched with orders to the officer at Mill Street, were attacked and wounded on their road. The officer, under the direction of a Magistrate, proceeded with some troops in the direction of Macroom, and met a large force of the insurgents, probably the same which had been encountered by Col. Mitchell. He reports the number opposed to him to have been nearly 5000, armed with weapons of various descriptions, of which muskets formed but an inconsiderable proportion. On the same

day, in the neighbourhood of Charleville, a body of 300 persons, of whom the leader and several others were armed with muskets, effected the rescue of a man who had been apprehended, and was in charge of a party of police, and compelled the police to retire. On the 25th, intelligence was conveyed to Sir J. Lambert that the whole male population to the north of Bandon was proceeding to the mountains; and it was ascertained that the previous night had been employed in assembling the people; and that large bodies had been observed in the morning, on their march in that direction. Colonel Mitchell again marched from Macroom in the direction of Mill Street, where the man conveying the mail had been that morning attacked and murdered. He found there a body, stated to amount to 2000 men, posted on the heights near the road; of these about 1000 descended to attack his detachment, and fired three shots; but on the advance of the troops, they immediately took to flight, leaving 30 prisoners in the hands of the military. At the same time, a very large body of people assembled in the neighbourhood of Newmarket and Kanturk, imagining, as is supposed, from the departure of some dragoons who had been stationed there, that the force of infantry remaining would be unequal to resistance. The rioters approached the town of Newmarket, and occupied the road. A detachment of the 22d Regiment rapidly dislodged them, and secured three prisoners. On the evening of the same day a detachment of the 11th Regiment was attacked, on its march from Macroom to Bandon, by a party of 60 men, who followed it for three miles, and took advantage of the inclosures to fire, and to retard the march of the King's troops.—It farther appears, from various communications, that the greater part of the population of the northern part of the county of Cork had assembled in the mountains, and that they have in some places made demonstrations of attack, and in others, have committed outrages by day, with increased forces and boldness.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Right Hon. R. Peel, &c. &c.

The special Commission has been opened at Cork. Twelve persons have been apprehended, they are said to have been possessed of incomes of from 100 to 200*l.* a year.

COLONIAL.

Letters from Sincapore mention, that the settlement was in high health and prosperity, and it is said now to have become the emporium of the Eastern Archipelago. Malacca is deserted, and while the Dutch settlements have been ravaged by the *Cholera Morbus*, neither Sincapore nor Bencoolen have suffered any thing from its effects.

Accounts from the New Settlers in Algoa-bay state, that the Caffres have begun a new war, and that one of the Chiefs, with whom a treaty of peace had been concluded, was actively preparing himself to commence hostilities.

A fever of a new species has broken out in Jamaica, which is said to be far more fatal than the yellow fever—it is of foreign origin, and seizes indiscriminately those who have been long resident, as well as new-comers. The alarm it caused in the Island was very great.

FOREIGN.

The ultra-ministry of France have carried their law relative to the Journals, by which the liberty of the press is completely annihilated there. Very warm discussions took place on the different clauses of the law; the numbers were, for the law 219, against it 137. Thirty-five are said not to have voted at all on the question, having refused so to do. Nothing can shew more the spirit of the new ministry, and its determinations to restore absolute power, if indeed it be possible to do so, than the following declaration of one of their body, respecting the charter, evidently shewing the disposition for abrogating it altogether. M. de Marcellus said in the chamber:—"I declare, as a Deputy of France, that there is in France no authority save that which emanates from the only supreme and legitimate authority—that of the King; that the Charter itself exists only by the King; that consequently our powers, which emanate, if it must be so, immediately from the Charter proceed in reality from the King, for it is the King who has conceded and granted the Charter to us. Lastly, I must add, that there is in France nothing national except what is monarchical."

The annual report of the Governor of the Bank of France has been published. The fixed capital is 3,750,000*l.* The dividend distributed last year was 8 per cent., a farther profit of 10 per cent. being reserved. The bills discounted in 1820 amounted to 254,000,000—in 1821, they increased to 384,000,000. The accounts current during the same period rose from 544,000,000 to 605,000,000. The total amount of re-

ceipts and payments during the last year was in specie 546,924,103; in paper 7,049,708,000. The whole current expenses of this great national establishment, including salaries and all other outgoings, do not exceed the sum of 461,000 francs, or about 19,000*l.* per annum.

On the 19th of January, the Spanish Cortes appointed a Committee consisting of nine persons to take into consideration certain propositions on the affairs of America; the propositions were:—"1. To conclude an armistice with the trans-marine provinces. 2. To open a kind of judicature for adjusting grievances, consisting of deputies from the provinces and commissioners from the Cortes. 3. To empower the commissioners from the Cortes to suspend, with respect to the ultra-marine provinces, such articles of the constitution as they may judge injurious to the said provinces. 4. To suspend, with regard to America, the decrees relative to the suppression of monarchical establishments and privileges of the clergy. 5. To establish freedom of commerce between the peninsula and the ultra-marine provinces. 6. To concede to the said provinces freedom of commerce with foreign powers, limiting the said intercourse to the period of six years. 7. To settle the distribution of the common land, not only near the towns, but in the interior of the country, according to a law passed by the last Cortes. 8. To resort to the assistance of a foreign Power."—The latter article, it is supposed, related to the transfer of the right of Spain to some other power for an equivalent. The Cortes, of which the Archbishop of Seville was president, decided very judiciously in a report on the 24th:—"That there should be sent to both Americas Commissioners instructed to hear and receive whatever propositions the said governments may make, and to transmit the same to the mother country, in order that the Cortes may decide thereon, without prejudice, however, to measures being taken by the government for receiving propositions from persons authorised by the said governments, and referring them to the Cortes." Much discussion, however, took place subsequently, respecting this recommendation, and the debate continued on the 27th, when it was adjourned. The King appointed the Marquis of Santa Cruz first Secretary of State; General Don J. Creufuegos to the war department, and Don Luis Lopez Ballasteros to the finances. At Madrid things wore a favourable aspect. The new political chief of Cadiz had entered upon his office; Seville was restored to tranquillity, the authorities appointed by government having been invited to assume their rank. The news from the provinces was favourable, and every thing seemed to denote a return to tranquillity.—The Cortes have abolished the slave-trade altogether.

Proscriptions still proceed in the Austrian provinces, against persons who are Carbonari, or suspected of belonging to the sect. Thirty-four individuals of all ranks have been condemned by the Senate of Lombardy to death, imprisonment in a fortress, &c. The punishment of some condemned had been commuted, to imprisonment in chains for 20 years.

No intelligence of a decided nature has been received from Constantinople.—The war still rages with great fury, and the Greeks are complete masters of the ocean. It is reported, that peace has been concluded between Persia and the Porte.

The Portuguese are proceeding quietly in settling their Constitution and securing their freedom. A National Bank is to be established at Lisbon. Juries are fixed in criminal and civil cases. Thus, while this invaluable right is introducing in the South, in France it has been abolished in offences relating to the press, and will most likely be so in all other cases there, wherein power is interested in destroying it. The King of Portugal has acknowledged the independence of Chili.

In South America the power of the patriots seems to be rapidly consolidating. San Martin has proclaimed himself "Protector of the Independence of Peru, until Peru is free, and a National Congress assembled," when he declared, he would be ready to seek the quiet he had long sighed after, by resigning his authority to a Governor or Director of their own appointment. All slaves born after the 28th of July are free. The "tribute" of the Indians is abolished for ever.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THERE was a time when the production of a new Tragedy was a great event in the pleasures of the town and in the labours of the critic. Long expectation preceded the appointed evening "big with the fate" of the daring bard; curiosity was on the rack to catch the low whisper of the privileged friends of the author, who had been perchance admitted to a rehearsal; intrigue was busy through all its winding avenues, to secure the patronage of some great Duke or fair Peeress, exalted by dedications into deities; and the tedious hours were counted by the lounging wits, almost as the receding days are told by children sickening for the holidays. Then what a scene did the first night present! The boxes far projecting into the pit, thronged with lofty ladies in their majestical attire, proud in the consciousness of surpassing beauty, prepared for delicate distress and amiable sympathy; and with fluttering hearts expecting to be thrilled and enchanted, and amidst all to be more thrilling and enchanting than ever! The pit, crowded almost to suffocation by critics, with faces sharpened by expectation of the new prey within their grasp; brother poets trying in vain to fancy that they wished the author success; and wits, who, amidst all their raillery, were longing to weep! The gallery bending beneath the weight of right worthy citizens, and their portly wives and blushing daughters, who at last thought themselves well rewarded for working wonders in a sampler, the pride of generations to come! How delightedly did the eye repose on the vast green curtain, fit veil for gorgeous marvels—how nice the apprehension of every gleaming allusion in the prologue—how devotedly all eyes bent on the stage (not "idly bent" there), save when they were anxiously turned to the face of the great patron of the night, which was "as a book where men might read strange matters," and on changes hung the fate of no unreal empires and kings. That time is long past: tragedies are "plenty as blackberries;" they are nearly as cheap, and they moulder almost as soon.—There is scarcely ever a tolerable house, even in numbers, on a first night; and if there is, it is only a state of fallacious prosperity, which the issue of paper has produced, and which a return to cash payments would dissipate—an excess of population over the means of subsistence, which must vanish on a due application of the preventive checks. There is no audible hush of expectation, no eager looks, no fair eyes trembling already with the anticipated tear, no savage critic, no hearty lover or good hater—but some staunch play-goer in the centre of the second row of the pit, or some solitary true-hearted son of fashion in the side-boxes, yet alone keep alive the remembrance of better days, and amidst the splendid gauds of the season, yet love to cherish "the homely beauty of the good old cause" of laughter and of weeping. Even *Virginius*—that grandest picture in the world of old paternal love, and Roman maidenhood, and noble sorrow—was produced before a thin, unexpectant audience, and won its own sweet way through apathy and chillness to the national heart, where it will live for ever. But the next play of its author (and may that next be speedy!) will be greeted by a very different house, and almost revive "the golden time again." There is only one occasion, of late years, when we remember to have felt any thing like the old instinct pervading the spectators at the first night of a play; and that was when *Mirandola* was acted: because it was the avowed work of an author who had already caught the spirit of Fletcher — had won all the world for his friends, and who deserved to win and to keep them.

To the general observations on the apathy of the town at the announcement of tragedies, *Owen, Prince of Powys, or Welsh Feuds*, was not an exception. It was produced to a set of dingy spectators, received with loud applause by a certain part of them, and with resignation by the rest; struggled on a few nights to scanty audiences, and a scantier treasury, drew no tears and no money, and was "blotted out for ever." It was one of those pieces which it is provoking to see, and more provoking to criticise; which

are written in a flowing verbose style, with no scene worse than another, without any startling absurdity, any marvellous inequality, or any generous error. The dramatic situations on which the author chiefly relies are individually striking, and to these we cannot refuse our applause; the piece therefore receives as many and as loud huzzas, as would be bestowed on the noblest drama in the world. But there is no unity of interest, no pervading sentiment, no grand and decisive character, no deep and subtle pathos, no finely-linked succession of events, conducted naturally, yet stately, to a solemn close. The persons are wretched for no reason, happy to no end, the mere sport of the blindest chance, the puppets of capricious fortune. Such dramas succeed, because they are not worthy of damnation; they have no merits to be "holy traitors to them," and, like Joseph Surface, make no enemies, because they have not virtue enough to deserve them. There is nothing to object to in them but that they are in five acts, and are called tragedies. A serious play, which is completely damned the first night, like Mr. Maturin's Fredelpho, must have some soul of goodness among its evils. Mere gentle dulness will never, in a theatre, meet with any thing but indifference; and where this is the case, an author's friends have the field open to their manœuvres. But it is, we think, a better lot to be fairly conquered by an opposing crowd, than to linger on amidst the faint praise of the few, and the neglect of the town, and then to 'die and make no sign.' The author who decidedly fails finds consolation in strong opposition to the world; and loves his rejected play the better because it is loved by so few; while he who meets with a miserable success has all the faint praise of friends to bear, and no semblance of injustice on which he can wreck his disappointed hopes. There is a generous sympathy, too, which a critic cherishes for a play completely rejected; he has a pride in discovering its noble elements, and in finding that misdirected talent, or perhaps the very excess of some splendid faculties has caused its ruin. But what can he say to those smooth, long, diluted melo-drames, which "have no hinge or loop to hang a doubt on;" which call forth no delicate irony, which have no great merits and defects to swell and balance the nice antithesis, which can neither purify nor corrupt a nation's taste, and supply no matter for eloquent vituperation, or for gentle eulogy? The easiest and the pleasantest course is to observe, that the piece contains promise of better things; but this, we are now persuaded, is but cruel kindness. Where a drama has vestiges of real original talent, whatever may be its preponderating absurdities, it is the sacred duty of every critic to deal gently, though plainly, with the errors of the poet; to watch, with a fond respect, all his wanderings; and to give him counsel in that reverential tone which is always due to genius. But where the author's defects are those of coldness—where he has broken loose from the rules of the classical drama, without acquiring any of the richness or variety of the romantic, what can we bid him hope for? True, he may, by practice, learn to contract his outline, and to fill it up with more striking incidents; he may become a better proficient in stage-effect, and understand more thoroughly his own peculiar share in his partnership with the scene-shifter and the mechanist; but is this a consummation worth longing and toiling for, and taking a thousand scorns from the unworthy? Is not, in an age like this, where there is so much noble poetry, almost any reputable calling better than the "idle trade" of a tolerable playwright, with all its feverish struggles, petty disappointments, and sickening jealousies?

"*Owen,*" however, though it belongs to the class which we deprecate, was not the dullest of the dull. If not a tragedy, it was a series of tolerably interesting adventures. It shewed how a young Welsh Chieftain kept up the old spirit of freedom among the mountains, in spite of Norman encroachment, until he was himself enthralled by a fair nymph, who resolved to share his perils;—how he left her with a faithless friend, who threatened, that if she would not marry him, he would throw her into the sea; and she chose death rather than marriage;—how he actually ordered his servant to drown her, and how the servant preserved her, and made him believe that she was dead; how Owen heard at once the false

tale that his lady had fled away, and the over-true one that his old father was killed and his castle burnt to the ground;—how he wandered in his despair to the castle of his faithless friend and discovered the treachery, and was disarmed by his foes and about to be put to death, when his living wife rushed in and appalled the villain by the belief that he saw her spectre;—and how then the lovers went out to their band, and there were assaults, and sallies, and re-takings, in which all the three—Owen, his lady, and their foe, were slain. All this, except the catastrophe which comes "we know not why and care not wherefore," might "well become a woman's story by her winter's fire," but it has evidently none of the qualities of tragedy. It is the mere story-telling—what the children call "make-believe"—of the stage. The language was in general either feeble or turgid, overrun by metaphor, and full of sentiments more remarkable for their truth than their novelty. But there was one very vivid and appalling picture in the account given by the vassal of the pretended death of the lady, where he described her as clinging to the ivy after she was hurled from the rock, and told how it crumbled and broke in her eager grasp for existence. If the author can do more like this, let him go on: there is nothing else in the play to justify his writing more tragedies, though there is quite enough to shew that he can do many other things well. The stock of imagery and the copiousness of language, which will do very little for a tragedy, may adorn twenty essays, and set up an orator for life!

We have but little to say of the actors. Kean had but little to do, and did not do that little in his best style. Cooper was sufficiently forcible in the villain of the piece, and Miss Edmiston rather too much so in the heroine.

Mr. Kean (it does us good to write it after this long piece of severity) has been playing several characters of late in which he rarely appears, and in all of them has done as brilliant things as we can imagine. His Jaffier, though not uniformly excellent, had some passages of exceeding beauty. His loving and piteous tone when he repeated the words "poor Belvidera," as he saw her coming on the stage, was beautifully tender; his rage in the interview with Renault was tremendous, and his description of the blow dashed at him by Pierre was like the frantic agony of a once noble nature, which felt that its manhood had withered and died in an instant. In Iago, if not quite smooth and plausible enough, he displayed infinite delicacy of sarcasm, and though not so gay as he was wont, still he preserved that high intellectual superiority with which Shakspeare has invested the character, and which redeems it from utter hatred. He sang with so much taste and science that the audience had well nigh forgotten the decorum of tragedy, and insisted on an *encore;* plied Cassio with wine right heartily; and played on Roderigo with an ease and graceful raillery, and air of conscious superiority, which were really delightful. In the great scenes with Othello, he was not so good: instead of gently instilling the poison into his ear, he almost shouted "jealousy," and made the Moor look a tall marvellous simpleton, set up to be pitied and wondered at by the spectators. He was wrong too in pointing at last, as in triumph, to the bed on which his innocent victim lies. Iago is not a villain excited by an engrossing desire of revenge which excludes all else, and makes him ready to die if he may satiate his passion: he has always had an eye to the good things of this world: his philosophy is entirely practical; and with all his vast intellect there is no romance about him. Yet, take it for all in all, Mr. Kean's Iago was an excellent performance: it was a dazzling fence with envenomed weapons, and shewed how gracefully the most spiteful things may be said. His Luke, in the play which Sir James Bland Burgess has diluted from the *City Madam,* was a rich and diversified treat: the crawling abject spirit, the soft sympathy of the humble petitioner for the wretched, were most skilfully given; the delighted, dream-like amazement where he is told of his wealth was electrical; and his whole high-crested triumph superb. He does not do any thing more surprising, though he may sometimes move more deeply, than in the change from his heroic boasting to terror and abjectness beneath huma-

nity, and the last energy of his inspiring despair. After all, however, we cannot help feeling that Luke is infamously treated. In spite of all his tyranny we triumph in his triumph, because it is joyous sport to see the tables turned upon the oppressor;—to view energy victorious over dotard meanness clad in the insolence of power, even though there should be something more bitter than the milk of human kindness in the veins of the conqueror. Besides there is a true and deep spirit of humanity in Luke: his cruelties are barbed by an intense feeling of those social affections from which he has been so painfully excluded, and his very tyranny arises from a deep sense of intolerable wrong. This idea of the part Mr. Kean used to communicate, when asked if he had any pity for the sufferings of his victims, in the reply, "*No: they 'd none for mine!*" which he gave as if the words came from heart-strings yet quivering with the long agony. He missed this effect when he last played the character, either from some confusion in the arrangements of the scene, or from one of those varieties in the temperament of genius which will not suffer it always to reach its highest range of excellencies. We wish he could perform the part oftener, but there is no relief in the piece which can give permanence to its attractions. As Mr. Evanson was a lukewarm believer, so this is a lukewarm play.

We should be guilty of great injustice if we did not acknowledge the valuable support given to Mr. Kean through almost all his range of characters by Mr. Cooper. To pass over the inferior parts, this gentleman performed Pierre in a very bold and spirited style, and if he had only studied the *points* to be made a little more attentively, would have made a decided *hit*, in theatrical phrase. The earlier part of his Othello was judicious, dignified, and eloquent; in the third act he was more endurable than we thought any one could be on the boards where Kean has played it; in the scene where he alternately vents his anger on the senate and on his wife, he was truly impassioned; and in the last act there was a fine decision of purpose, which seemed to give a sacrificial cast to the murder. Miss Edmiston played Belvidera to Mr. Kean's Jaffier, but though she is evidently a very sensible woman, and spoke the more declamatory speeches with good emphasis, she did not affect us by any of those luxurious sorrows which alone can palliate the low baseness of the character.

There has been a new Melodrame produced at this theatre from the French, called *Adeline, the Victim of Seduction*. It is a great deal better than the title would lead us to expect; for though it ends very dismally, and is not much relieved by comic intermixtures, it is not tedious, and has some natural turns both of sentiment and language. The story may be guessed from the title: of course, a fair cottager is seduced by a gallant nobleman; of course, her father is an old disabled officer; but it is not quite of course, that the heroine should be cheated out of her honour by a sham marriage. There is one very well conceived scene, in which the wife of the seducer is won to protect the poor girl; and one very absurd one, where the old father, who is blind, insists on fighting a duel with the seducer, and fires at him, but of course misses. The end is rather ill-contrived; for the daughter throws herself from a pretty Chinese bridge into the water, and is brought up, and recovers sufficiently to speak, but dies; an ending not possible in nature, nor pleasant in an after-piece, as we do not wish literally to be sent "weeping to our beds." Miss Copeland displays considerable judgment and sensibility in the performance of Adeline.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The revival of tragedy, which we dared to hope for in our last, has been of short duration; for Miss F. Brunton, the new Juliet, who, we trusted, would often renew her youth and her sorrows here, has passed too literally to the "tomb of all the Capulets." She is a pretty and elegant girl, and played the scenes with her Nurse, and part of the garden-scene, with much comic *naïveté*, which would have been quite captivating in a farce or little French operetta, but which would not sustain her through the deep, fervid, serious passion, and sweet despair of Juliet. There was too much lightness and coquetry in her manner from the first; and to the great tragic scenes, her

powers both of conception and execution were manifestly unequal. We regret this the more, because Mr. Macready, whose noble powers are now almost useless, was an admirable Romeo. His fine tact of sympathy with the nicest beauties of his author, aided by a voice of unequalled majesty and compass, enables him almost to picture out to us all the sad shadings of delicate imagery with which the passion is relieved, so that we feel them sinking into the heart, and sweetening every agony. If amidst the intoxicating beauties of the scene in the garden, he wants something of enraptured joyousness—and this may be doubted, for the heart is too full to be very loud or even eager in the expression of its raptures—in the scene at the grave, he delivers that speech which sounds like the gentle knell of earthly love, in tones of such solemn sweetness, as make us almost think it "happiness to die." His performance, where he defies Tybald, kills him, and flies, is a piece of most brilliant transition from passion to passion, each expressed most distinctly, though but for an instant—his scene in Laurence's cell is vehement, yet deep—and his death wonderfully combines the picture of physical agony with the triumph of that affection over which death has no power. Why are we to be deprived by splendid trifles of rare and sterling qualities like these?

The new operatic melodrame called *Montrose*, is a piece of considerable merit in its class, as it combines, without confusion, all the principal incidents and characters of the romance upon which it is avowedly founded. Those, indeed, are not of the highest order; they do not come home to our hearts; they have none of that mighty magic by which, in his best works, the author of the Scottish novels makes the strangest and most romantic events seem almost part of our own personal history. We care little more for the prophetic Allan, or the furious Angus, or the wretched Argyle, or the ranting Ranald, or even Annot Lyle, than if they were so many goblins or fairies. There are only Major Dalgetty and his horse the renowned Gustavus Adolphus, with whom we feel that sort of acquaintance which we enjoy with Baillie Nicholl Jarvie, or Jenny Deans, or Meg Merrilies. The scenes, however, are well arranged; that in the dungeon of Inverara is even dramatically effective, and the piece is interspersed with some newly adapted and some familiar and dear Scottish airs. Mr. Duruset takes an excellent part in several of these; and Miss Stephens, besides one or two songs, gives "O, we're a noddin," and "Charlie is my darling," with that clear liquid sweetness of voice and bewitching quietness of manner, which spread fascination around us, and make us live only in her tones. The applause with which this last air is received, is a pleasant evidence of the softening influences of time;—that name which it was once almost treason to utter, is now felt only as awakening the recollection of long wanderings and ill-fated valour; and the feelings which conducted the jacobite nobility to the scaffold are now revered with a liberal superstition, as forming the gentle romance of the eighteenth century. Mr. Yates plays with great force and effect as Ranald, and fully redeems himself from the injurious charge of being only a wonderful mimic. Of the scenery of *Montrose* it is impossible to speak in terms of too high praise. The eye wanders on, delighted, round wild head-lands, seen clear in the bright blue sky, climbs "forked mountains and blue promontories," or glides on the cool waters, or reposes among the deepest thickets of woodland scenery, almost as if it were expatiating on enchanted land. There is one scene very extraordinary, both in conception and execution.—It discovers a rocky glen, inhabited by the outlawed tribe, covered with thick mists; the moon appears struggling through, with watery beams, now palely visible, and anon hidden—and at length the great clouds of vapour are gradually drawn away, and the valley with its strange dwellers, and the far scenery beyond, stand revealed in the cloudless moonshine. What is there, then, that the most fastidious can object to exhibitions like these? Nothing, in our judgment, if they were only introduced to diversify the entertainments of the theatre; nor would we object, on any fantastical ground, to the introduction of the horses, who play their parts to admiration in *Montrose*; but we cannot be quite content to see one great melodrame after another produced to the exclusion of all

else, and to the cultivation of a taste which no acting and no poetry ever will satisfy. The delicious lines of Thomson apply, alas! no longer to this great and splendid theatre in the midst of its winter:—

"High o'er the scene the ghost of Hamlet stalks,
Ophelia rages, poor Monimia moans,
And Belvidera pours her soul in love."

It is hard to find nothing here to rekindle the gorgeous recollections of other days. May the managers awaken from their glittering dreams, before the audience, accustomed only to gratify their senses, shall be too idle to appreciate character, and too callous to be moved by the gentlest pathos to sympathy!

SURREY THEATRE.

The benefits during the great part of last month deprive us of opportunity for extended remark on this interesting theatre. Mrs. Glover has performed Queen Elizabeth with an historical correctness, and Lady Racket with a comic spirit, which make us regret her absence from the larger theatres. An interesting Melodrama, called *The Irish Chieftain*, has also met with considerable success, and afforded an opportunity for Mr. S. H. Chapman to exhibit some very excellent acting.

THE KING'S THEATRE.

Since our last report a new Opera has been produced at this Theatre. Its title is *Il Barone di Dolsheim*, and it is composed by a young Italian named *Pacini*, of whose music little or nothing had previously been heard in England. This circumstance, and the age of the author, who is a pupil of Rossini, had raised public curiosity, and we were eager to witness the first performance. To the lover of harmony it is at all times, but particularly at present, a matter of some moment, to know what chance there is of a regular succession of good composers. A Mozart, like a Phidias or a Newton, a lapse of centuries may not reproduce: he is an insulated phenomenon in the history of music; but we had a right to look for a continued supply of such men as *Paësiello*, *Cimarosa*, *Salieri*, *Winter*, *Paer*, and others. In this expectation, however, there would have been some danger of disappointment, had not Rossini appeared. Whom else can we find at this moment, among the active living composers, to write a good Opera? There are, indeed, some other respectable names in Italy and Germany, and perhaps one or two in France, whose compositions for the stage meet with applause; but we doubt whether their works would cause any very great sensation at the King's Theatre.

It was upon these grounds that we felt doubly desirous of hearing Pacini's composition. We went to the house without any extravagant expectations; on the contrary, considering the author's age—it was our wish to be indulgent: we looked rather for the latent germ of future excellence than for any thing approximating to perfection; and it is in this point of view that we shall pass our judgment.—The plot, in the first place, is of a nature which, experience tells us, is always disadvantageous in Operas. It is too sentimental; it is neither comic nor very serious. A page of Frederick the Great, on account of his dissipated conduct, is sent by the monarch to a distant fortress; he has a friend who accompanies him. The governor of the fortress has two daughters, with whom the youths naturally fall in love. His love induces the page, at an unlucky moment, to break through the restraints put on his liberty: the King arrives, and punishes the offender, by sending him a close prisoner to a strong castle. Here, too, the page contrives an escape. He is declared a deserter, and death awaits him on being taken. In his flight he meets with a column of Prussians routed by the enemy; he rallies them, and turns the fortune of the day. The King, after a struggle between discipline and admiration of the culprit's valour, pardons him, and a union of the page with one of the Governor's daughters terminates the piece.

To consider Pacini's music:—Unfortunately, it is difficult to say what of the music is by him, and what by other composers. There is some of Portogallo's, some of Meyer's, and a great deal of Rossini's. This ought not to have been. If Pacini's composition were not good enough in its authentic and complete state—and we are, upon

the whole, inclined to be of that opinion—the Opera ought not to have been brought at all upon our great national theatre. The expedient of setting it off by numerous interpolations from other authors is not only beneath the dignity of the establishment, but altogether out of the way. What we could collect to be by Pacini, or, in fact, what were not either interpolations of others, or plagiarisms of his own, was not without its partial merits; but, taken altogether, the music did not appear to us to be of a nature to give satisfaction. There is but little of genuine, original melody, and the accompaniments are often attenuated. The music is sometimes rendered interesting by dramatic effect, and a number of strong and unexpected transitions take us by surprise. These kind of sudden extraneous harmonies seem to have become the fashion among the new Italian School. Generali, and his pupil Rossini, introduce them not unfrequently; yet they employ these expedients with a certain degree of discretion; but Pacini deals largely in them. Among the pieces which excited particular interest, and which are probably his, is a quartett towards the end of the second act. This composition is excellent, and highly pathetic; it reminded us, however, strongly of a violin quartett of Mozart.

Such is our present opinion of this new composer's work. He is too great an imitator of his master; but we will say, that here and there we thought we saw strong indications of genuine talent, and we should like to hear more of his music, before we pronounce definitively upon his qualifications, especially as the author's youth leaves ample scope for future improvement. Mozart's early productions were by no means first-rate; time, good models, and his own genius, led him gradually to the pinnacle of musical excellence.

In this Opera a new performer made his first appearance as Frederic the Great. His name is Cartoni, a Bolognese, about thirty years of age, his voice a baritone. Signor Cartoni, we have been informed, was not bred to the profession; but, *mirabile dictu!* was taught harmony by—by—his wife! whose accomplishments as a Dilettante rendered her fully qualified to undertake the singular task. This circumstance alone renders the appearance of Signor Cartoni a great curiosity in London, and the ladies flock to see and hear so extraordinary a phenomenon. The knowledge of the fact in question may have biassed our judgment—there is no knowing how such information may operate on a married man;—but be this as it may, we consider him an acquisition. For our theatre his voice, especially in the lower notes, might be a little more powerful, but when he enters the tenor scale—and he "*tenoreggiates*" much, as the Italians call it,—the tones are uncommonly mellow, melodious, true, and well sustained. —He also appears to be a sound musician; and as an actor he gave great satisfaction. The part of Frederic he supported with historic truth and considerable dignity, and gave many proofs of good judgment and dramatic discrimination. Our favourable opinion of his histrionic qualifications has since been confirmed by his performance of the part of Selim, in *Il Turco in Italia*.

The other characters in *Il Barone di Dolsheim* were well supported by Placci, Curioni, Ambrogetti, Mad. Camporese, and Signora Caradori. Signor Cerutti, as Governor, we must except; his singing is bad, and his acting is that of an automaton. Placci does every thing well, and such a voice tells in every part of the house. Curioni is an excellent second-rate tenor; his vocal powers are not sufficiently strong for the house, but he sings sweetly and with good taste. Ambrogetti acted a Prussian Corporal, the faithful servant and friend of the Page, admirably. He sometimes inclines to caricature, but, with this exception, he is the best actor in the theatre. His description of the battle was unique. Madame Camporese—who is invariably excellent in all she does, *sempre la Donna di garbo*, dignified, full of mind, discriminating judgment, and classic taste—as she proceeds in the business of the piece, excites more and more the interest and sympathies of the audience, and in the second act arrives at a climax of pathos, which alone would be an inducement to hear her in the piece.

We have already stated, that *Il Turco in Italia* has been repeated this season. The Opera is well known here: it is not one of Rossini's best compositions,

but it affords sufficient interest in a musical point of view, to be pleased with it; and the plot, although a little free and gay, is diverting enough. In short, it is a comic opera of the legitimate standard. Cartoni's Selim shewed a deal of *bonhommie* and humour, and his singing, as we have already observed, is meritorious. Among the other new casts of characters was that of the Officer, by Signor Begrez. This change did not appear to us to be in favour of the performance. Signor Begrez's voice is rather weak: he has taste and flexibility, but to us he always appears too brimful of tastiness; his acting and singing are so full of *douceurs*, so candied, that we are cloyed by the superabundance of sweets; and although the connexion and blending of notes, the *filer les sons* is of good effect when properly used, Signor Begrez is an *ultra* in that respect too. He seldom goes from one note to another, but the breath is drawn through all the intermediate quarter tones, something like the occasional shifts of Mr. Spagnoletti's violin. Such a practice is effeminate, and produces indistinctness. We have nothing pure; there is a sensation of muddiness, if we may use the expression, in the intonation. Signora Graziani did the Gipsy, the mistress of Selim: she is indifferent in all respects. In the first concerted piece she fell in some bars too soon with full assurance and a loud voice: the premature F's sounded strangely, and, by way of apology, she gave the orchestra *un' occhiata piena di sdegno e consequenza*. Sig. Ronzi di Begnis and his lady performed their parts, as last year, admirably well.

A new Ballet, "*Les deux Pages du Duc de Vendôme*," has been brought out. Our account of it must be deferred; and we are not sorry for this. Its first representation did not impress us very favourably, but it may improve on a repetition. The ballets are well supported this season by first-rate dancers of both sexes. Albert is a host, Madame Anatole no less so; and the graceful Mercandotti seems to gain daily upon the favour of the audience.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibition, Soho-square.—If any thing were wanting to shew the great superiority of British artists in their drawings and the effect of their execution in Water-colours, the Exhibition recently opened in Soho-square would afford them incontrovertibly. There are drawings of exquisite beauty in fancy and finishing; but there are more—there are representations of Nature in her most varied and complex beauties, and in her simple and delightful loveliness. One or two pieces by J. H. M. Turner, R. A. must raise that inimitable artist higher than ever in the estimation of real judges. The effects of light and shade and of a glowing southern sunshine have never been exhibited before on paper in such exuberance of beauty. It is almost envious to mention but one artist where so many are pre-eminent, but our limits will not allow us to say more than that every thing precious in the eye of a connoisseur—all that can charm the eye and impress the mind with a sense of imposing talent, may be seen there, in a union of excellence seldom equalled and never surpassed.

British Gallery.—The exhibition at the British Institution is inferior as a whole to many former ones. There is indeed much to admire individually, but there is nothing great—nothing striking in the higher walks of art. Many of the pictures have been before exhibited, and are recognized as old acquaintances. In landscape there is not the variety or excellence which we are accustomed to see. The eminent pieces of the Messrs. Landseer constitute an important feature of the exhibition, and are indeed extraordinary specimens of juvenile talent. These and various pieces in different walks of art well repay the visitor for a walk through the rooms, but there is nothing to impress the foreigner with British superiority in art—nothing which can fix his view, and force a reluctant confession that the higher branches of it in England are equal to what may be met with on the Continent. Yet we do not believe this deficiency to arise from our artists, but from the want of a proper feeling and taste in the public. Cabinet pictures, fruit, game, flower-pieces, and

pieces of small dimensions and neat execution, are sure to sell. An artist must please, to live. We may, however, safely assert that England will never rank high as a school of painting until a very different taste prevails. National fame in art must be grounded on something better than portraits and game-pieces. Even our exquisite landscape-painters, who far excel all others, will not confer that character on the nation, which is so desirable. It is history that must lead the way, and that can alone approximate England to the great Schools of the Continent, which should be the main objects of her rivalry.

Royal Academy.—Mr. C. R. Leslie, a native of America, so advantageously known to the British Public by his tasteful pictures of Sir Roger de Coverley, Mayday Games, Anne Page, &c. &c. and Mr. George Clint, whose pencil has so spiritedly pourtrayed many dramatic scenes, with portraits of distinguished performers, have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy.—Mr. R. Cook and Mr. W. Daniel have been elected Members of the Royal Academy, in the room of Messrs. Yenn and Cosway deceased.

Dentatus—a Print.—Lord MULGRAVE's fine and spirited picture of Haydon's assassination of L. Dentatus has been engraved in wood by William Harvey. It is one of the most effective works of the kind which we have ever seen; and not only affords a splendid promise of the young engraver, but is an ornament to the art itself. The freedom, force, and vigour which it displays, have rarely, if ever, been equalled in the style in which it is executed. All the expression of the original is preserved; and the difficult gradations from armour to flesh are admirably executed by means which would *à priori* be thought incapable of producing them.

Lithography.—The Prawn-Fisher, and The Bird Trap, designed and drawn upon stone by W. Collins, R. A., have been published by Rodwell and Martin. Mr. Collins's subjects are charmingly adapted to the Lithographic process, and these are two of the prettiest specimens of that art which we have yet seen in England. In the two boys prawn fishing, the shore, water, and shadows, are delightfully transparent; and in both pictures we have the effects of chalk drawing, uniting vigour and softness in an unusual degree. We recommend these prints as highly meriting a place in the portfolio of every amateur.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Jan. 25.—Saturday last, being Bachelors of Arts Commencement, 212 gentlemen were admitted to that degree.

The subjects for the present year for Sir William Browne's Gold Medals are—For the Greek Ode: Pyramides Ægyptiacæ.—For the Latin Ode: Mors Napoleonis. For the Greek Epigram: Ερω τε δηται, κ'ουκ ἐρω—For the Latin Epigram:

—— Nugæ seria ducunt
In mala.

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is, Antiochus Epiphanes, (1 Macc. cap. 1, &c.)

Cambridge, February 1.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. Hamnett Holditch, of Caius College, and Mr. Mitford Peacock, of Bene't College, the first and second Wranglers.

Glasgow University.—Mr. Jeffrey, on being inducted into the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, announced that he had determined to give a prize, to be awarded by the young men themselves, to the individual who shall excel in recitation and declamation. The prize, a gold medal, will be confined to the two classes where such an excitement seems more particularly called for, the Greek and Latin classes, to each of which it will be given alternately, commencing with the Greek. The prize to be given yearly in all time coming.

French Language.—To parody a famous expression of Mirabeau, it may be said that "the French language is making the tour of the world." A French Journal is now printed at Smyrna, under the title of the "Spectateur Oriental;" and another is published in the Russian empire, at Odessa; two French papers appear at Madrid, the one entitled the "Regulateur," and the other the "Boussole." England has its Courier de Londres; and several French Journals appear in various parts of Germany and Switzerland. Such are the accounts of the French themselves of their language. Let us compare them with the English, destined perhaps one

day to exceed all other languages in universality:—In Paris, one paper; in Brussels, one; in Canada, several; in America, between three and four hundred; in the different West India Islands, seven or eight at least; in New South Wales, two and a magazine; in India, five or six, and also one or two periodical works; at the Cape of Good Hope, and in our other Colonies, one paper at least. While 15,000,000 of persons in the West Indies and America, 20,000,000 at home, and half a million or more in the different Colonies of the East and in Europe, making a total of 35,500,000 inhabiting every climate, speak the English tongue from childhood; besides all those foreigners whom literature or trade induce to study it. The increase of the English language in America, in the East, and in New South Wales, will only be limited by a territory which far exceeds one quarter of the globe, when its population shall be at a stand. A more permanent memorial of Britain than all her martial triumphs, and destined to make her remembered and admired when they are long forgotten!

Stalactical Cave.—Tourists who visit the Highlands may be glad to know, that a Grotto, second in beauty only to the renowned Antiparos, may be included in their perambulations. A very ancient tradition, preserved by the people of the Isle of Sky, made known, that among the cliffs overhanging the sea on the south-west shore, a hero had been nurtured in a cave, formed by the benevolent *Genii* of the ocean, and supposed to afford them a safe retreat before violent tempests disturb their submarine abodes. The supernatural mysterious awe, created by poetical fiction in *Ourskals* and songs of the old bards, deterred the natives from seeking to explore those recesses; and no traveller made the attempt, until Mrs. Gillespie in 1808, with admirable intrepidity, led the way to all the discoveries which have revealed one of the most wonderful and beautiful phenomena existing in the structure of the earth. The land above *Slochd Altrimin* exhibits no beetling cliffs nor precipitous declivities; but Nature has girt the entrance with battlements of her own impregnable workmanship. The shore consists entirely of perpendicular rocks, inaccessible unless from the sea. In the progress of ages an accumulation of sand and marine plants has formed one narrow path, which, with some difficulty, may be passed to the cave at low water; but a few very aged persons remember when this tract was no more than rugged rocks covered with sea weed. The easiest approach is by sea, when the tide is up, as it then flows four hundred feet within the grotto, being on each side bounded by two grand barriers of free stone, about thirty feet asunder, and rising perpendicularly to the height of one hundred feet. Within this entrance the visitor is presented with a magnificent, though rude Gothic arch, leading to the inferior cave, which is embellished with dark green stalactites of various sizes, hanging around in beautiful profusion. Some of these productions descend to the ground, forming pillars overgrown with moss, diversified by a gay intermixture of wild flowers and vivid foliage. Near the entrance to this grotto a spring of pellucid water exudes from a rock, flowing into a basin of variegated marble, surrounded by fantastic pillars. A passage nine feet in breadth and nearly twenty in height, conducts on a smooth level about eighteen yards, when we reach a steep ascent, stretching above fifty feet over broken whinstone mixed with earth and sand, surmounted by another acclivity, sparkling with crystallizations resembling frozen snow. A few yards beyond this, we find the portico to the principal grotto; it is eight feet wide, 12 feet in height, and variously adorned with incrustations white as the purest alabaster: the finest spar hangs from the roof in elegant draperies, like the festoons of a curtain, and all spotless as new-fallen snow. The portico expands to ten feet in width and forty in height; and after crossing thirty-five feet of a gallery, decorated with incrusted marble, the mind is enchanted by new admiration and astonishment on entering the Spar cave, so called *par excellence*. But what language can convey an adequate idea of this circular vacuity, twenty feet in diameter? or how can mere description represent the vaulted roof, superbly ornamented with sparry concretions, in every variety of form, reflected from innumerable brilliant points, upon the waveless bosom of a small pond or marble cistern, which occupies the centre of the grotto, and on which the torches of the guides multiply their light. Imagination here receives ample scope for the most gratifying exercise. The calcareous depositions may be aptly compared to an infinitude of animals, vegetables, and works of art. Perhaps in no other situation have *lusus naturæ* assumed so near a resemblance to the works of art. Strangers, according as fancy leads, or the site of observation suggests, have likened many of the objects to sculptured *chefs-d'œuvre*. We shall mention a few that meet the same comparison from all beholders. The figure of a monk, bare-headed, and kneeling upon a cushion, where the folds of his robe in graceful negligence conceal his limbs; several busts; numberless pilasters, supported

by distorted beings; and in one part, a fleece of wool of the finest texture and most delicate white, seems spread by the talons of dragons and griffins. It may be supposed the visitor lingers long in this enchanting grotto, ere he complies with the intreaties of his guides to proceed, lest the setting sun withdraw his protection, the superstitions of the *gael* inculcating a belief that *fays*, *water sprites*, or *glasties*, have no power while the orb of light remains above the horizon. A rugged declivity leads to the margin of the pond already mentioned, and after arriving there, if we glance our eyes upward, the roof appears as a half-transparent white cloud, partly penetrated by refulgent beams of sunshine, and floating in the air. Bending our sight to the pool, myriads of rays are reflected on its tranquil surface from the glittering spar by which it is overhung and encompassed. The pool must be crossed on a plank to reach a gallery of immense height, but only three feet wide, which leads to passages yet unexplored. The entrance reveals two large columns of pure spar. That on the left would challenge high encomium, if not so transcended in regular beauty by its opposite, as to exhibit amazing signs of art, guided by inventive genius and refined taste. The shaft is nearly cylindrical, twenty feet in length, and its internal substance about two feet and a half. It stands upon a regular circular base, rising from the floor, and projecting twelve inches round the circumference. Minute inspection tends to a conclusion that the column has been constituted by a series of sections, each twenty-two inches in length, and in two distinct portions; the upper one being a crystallized mass of stalactites, while the lower part may be compared to foliated carvings, as a Corinthian or Composite capital inverted. The formation and insertion of foliage in the sparry concretion display the most exact construction, and the interstices of the leaves permit, at spaces nearly regular, an inspection of the hollow interior, which is splendidly enriched by a similar combination of foliated incrustations. After passing those pillars, the gallery enlarges, the sides being still illuminated by a number of elegant crystals, emitting the most dazzling lustre. The floor is of white marble, in some parts polished as a mirror; in others raised in stripes resembling broad lace; in others covered with brilliant crystallizations, and the interstices are filled with pure water.

Ornithology.—A beautiful specimen of that rare bird *Ampelis garrulus*, (Chatterer,) was lately shot by J. Hunt, esq. of Oswestry. It is now preserved by the Rev. J.W. Bourke, A.M. vicar of Oswestry, who, with great judgment and taste, is selecting an assortment of British birds. This elegant visitor possesses its characteristic silkiness in crest and tail, its rich yellows on the tips, its lovely rose-colour, and its brightness of vermilion, in the *eight* horny excrescenses on each wing—as brilliant as so many drops of the best sealing-wax; whence one of its names—the *Waxen* Chatterer of Bohemia: as it has been called Ampelis from its fondness of grapes.

Marine Animal.—A marine animal was exhibited in Kendal a short time since, which had been found adhering to a vessel lately wrecked on Duddon sands. The whole consisted of an assemblage of flexible and tubular bodies, which seemed to have no mutual connexion, except that they all sprang from an extended surface of the substance already mentioned.—When each body was separately examined, it appeared to be a tube, which was widest at the base and narrowed away at the opposite extremity, and had an aperture surrounded by serri or a tassel of loose threads. The bases of these tubes were smooth and elastic; they were also filled with a fluid, and were transparent, being of a light yellow colour. No signs of animation appeared in these parts, but each was wrinkled about two-thirds of its length downward, and this part exhibited evident signs of animation, by voluntary contraction and various changes of position. The preceding remarks seem to connect the animal in question with the genus of worms which is denominated Triton; but a difficulty occurs in this place; for a compressed shell of an ovate figure and a bluish white colour enclosed the lower extremity of each tube with its serri. The narrower end of this shell was much more compressed than the rest of it, and the valves, which were apparently entire, each consisted of two valves connected by their respective hinges, the lesser of which on both sides cut the whole diagonally about one-half of its length, when they were closed, in which state they exhibited the appearance of a bi-valve, when in reality it was multi-valve.

Journey of Discovery.—According to the most recent accounts from Tripoli, the expedition under Mr. Beechey into Lebada was preparing for its departure; and at the same time was prosecuting researches among the ruins of antiquity, Captain Smyth, of the Adventure sloop of war (who had landed presents from the English government to the Bashaw of Tripoli), is to trace and survey the whole line of the African coast, including the Gulf of Syrtis, toward Egypt.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Encouragement of the Arts.—A new society for the encouragement of the fine arts has been established in Paris under the name of *Le Cercle des Arts*. It is designed to dispose usefully of the pictures and other objects of art which may be sent to the society. To execute, at the expense of the society, pictures, engravings, &c. the subjects of which are to be decided in the special committees and councils of the *Cercle*. To distribute honorary rewards to those artists, &c. who during the year have exhibited the most useful objects of art and public utility.—The *Cercle des Arts* includes among its members some of the most distinguished artists and amateurs in France.

Antiquities and Treasure.—On the 3d of December, a farmer of Trigny, digging very near la Voie du Couvent-le Trésor, unexpectedly struck a solid body, which, on examination, proved to be an antique vase of red copper, of an oval form. On raising the lid, it was found to be full of pieces of money, covered with a blackish rust, which hid the impressions, but was readily removed by slightly rubbing them. The coins, to the number of twelve thousand, are of a metal composed of copper and silver, of different diameters, and bearing the effigy of several Roman Emperors; among others, of Augustus.

French Academy.—In the extraordinary Sitting of the French Academy, held on Tuesday the 8th ult. M. Ourry presented his poeme, " La Peste de Barcelone, ou le Devouement Français;" M. Massabiau his work " De l'Esprit des Institutions Politiques," 2 vols. 8vo.; and M. Jomard, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, a " Recueil d'Observations et de Memoires sur l'Egypte ancienne et moderne." M. Lemontey read two Historical Notices, one on Madame La Fayette, the other on Madame Deshoulières; M. Charles Lacretelle, a " Fragment sur les Impressions de pitié produites par la Tragédie," extracted from his work " Des Etudes morales et littéraires." The Sitting was terminated by the reading of an " Answer of M. François de Neufchateau, to a new System on the Author of Gil Blas."

Population of France.—The population of the eighty-six departments of France, according to calculations made in 1820, and the boundaries decreed by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, amounted during the year 1820 to 30,407,927 individuals. In 1819, the births were 990,023, and the deaths 786,338; surplus 203,685 births.

Nubia-Meroë.—A letter from M. F. Caillaud, dated the 11th of July last, 1821, has been received in Paris, written from Senaar. " In my preceding letter from Assour, says M. Caillaud, I made you acquainted with the discovery of forty pyramids, part of 45 of which I have taken the dimensions. I have also seen traces of a town, the remains of a great temple with six sphynx-lions cut in brown freestone. Discoveries since made confirm me in the opinion that this was the position of Meroë, and that the peninsula which is formed between the Nile of Bruce and the river Atbara, is in reality the Isle Meroë of the ancients. I remained fourteen days there among numerous pyramids, and took many plans and copies of hieroglyphics. These pyramids are to the east; all, with the exception of one, have a little sanctuary towards the same quarter. Leaving that place, we arrived, after one day's march, at Chendi; I found the army on the left bank of the river, about three quarters of a day's march from Chendi. To the north of Webete Naga are still fifteen other pyramids, but they have no sanctuary, nor edges at the corners, as the last had. They were in size about the same as the middling ones among those first mentioned. After nine days march from Chendi we arrived at the mouth of the White River; we were the first Europeans who had ever seen it, though Bruce was very close to it. Its mouth is narrow, about 4 or 500 paces wide, but about half a league more to the southward it greatly enlarges itself. This river, and not that seen by Bruce, is, I believe, the main branch, and in consequence the real Nile. I am more than ever decided to follow it, and to discover all that is interesting belonging to it.—Shall I succeed in reaching its source, or not? I am far from calculating on the success of such a project. The province of El Aïze, on the White River, terminates at the height of Senaar; it is inhabited by poor Musulmen fishermen. More beyond to the south is a pagan race of people, that they say are anthropophagi, and use poisoned arrows, &c. We have determined the latitude and longitude of the White River; I have reason to be satisfied with our observations, to take which we spared no pains. In three days the Pacha* passed with his army over the White River, to follow his route on the peninsula of Senaar. To lose nothing of the two banks of the Nile of Bruce, M. Letorzec continued his route with the army, and I ascended in a

* See Vol. iii. p. 290.

bark that I might observe the right bank. At one day's journey to the south of the mouth of the White River I found, under the name of *Soba*, an immense space covered with ruins and hillocks of baked brick, the position no doubt of a great city. The name of *Soba* given to these ruins bears an analogy with the ancient *Saba*. Among them I found nothing, save a sphynx-lion in hard freestone, tinged with oxide of iron, in the Egyptian style. I have visited the mouth of the Ratte (Rahhad) and of the Dender rivers, which swell the stream of the Nile. Bruce is erroneous in placing the mouth of the Dender in the Ratte; both run into the Nile. The entire peninsula formed on the east by the Dender, and on the west by the Nile of Bruce, bears the name of *Gaba*. I think I have found the real Ibis of the ancients. It is very common in the Isle of Meroë: I have preserved several, for the feathers and skeletons. Be not astonished if the name of Meroë has been given to the mountain Barkal: a colony might have descended there after the fall of Meroë. Two Englishmen and M. Frediani, who saw those antiquities a little time before me, no doubt flattered themselves that they had found the Isle of Meroë, but they were mistaken: the real discovery belongs to me, and I arrived alone at it fourteen days before the army. I have not spoken yet of the ruins of Christian churches abandoned by the Copts; that in the best preservation is at Dongola el Agouz, the old Dongola. On the fine and rich Isle of Argo are the remains of three other churches, with granite Ionic columns, having the Greek cross as an ornament of the chapiters. On more than thirty rocks which form the Isles of the cataract of Wolad el Atfe (Wadi Holfa) are other Christian ruins. In the province of Chaguy there are yet some with columns of granite, and others in Barber and Chendi. To this place there are four cataracts or rapids: that of Assouan; that of Wolad el Atfe, which finishes in the province of Socot, 57 leagues from Wolad el Atfe, but for the greater part of this distance the Nile is clear and navigable. The third is at Hanneke, at the entrance of the kingdom of Dongola: this is a very small one. The fourth is in the province of Chaguy: this is larger, and is forty-five leagues from one extremity to the other. For three parts of the distance all is rocky. These cataracts have not any remarkable fall; they are very rapid, and obstructed in all parts by vast rocks of black granite, and a rock *amphibolic*, and full of feldspar black and greenish. Ismael Pacha brought up 120 barks to this place, where they remained when the waters were low. Some small barks, however, mounted the river to Senaar, but this was looked upon as a grand effort. Now the Nile begins to rise, we expect larger vessels up. At the extremity of this cataract, in the province of Rabatate, during the time when the waters are low, there is a fall of water occupying three quarters of the breadth of the river, and three metres in descent; two more, very rapid, are at Gebel Môli and Râs el Kelb: it is situated in the elbow which the Nile makes to the north and north-west. We must pay a due tribute of praise to D'Anville, whose map of this part of the river was exact. It was here for the first time since my leaving Europe that I saw a mountain covered with wood and verdure: it was about 400 feet high. The eye, fatigued by the wild aspect of the mountains of Egypt, reposed upon it with pleasure. The cloudy sky, the rolling of the thunder, all reminded us of Europe. What a contrast with the arid and burning hills of Egypt, of Nubia and the surrounding deserts, where the eye can perceive no trace of vegetation! We now enter upon the rainy season, which lasts three months. We have already had violent storms, and frequently thunder. We shall pass that season here, where there are no antiquities, and I despair of finding any higher up. The limits of the rains are placed too much to the south, they are really 18 deg. 40 min. in the province of Rabatate, and not in 16 deg. as Bruce makes them. Ismael Pacha with 3000 men has made all the countries surrender through which he has passed, without resistance, and the kingdom of Senaar the same. There was nothing more than a little skirmishing in the villages, which had never before seen an army."

GERMANY.

Toleration.—One of the last sheets of the Iris, a German newspaper, contains a papal brief, which, admonishing M. Fesselles, a professor at Prague, expresses the indignation and grief of his Holiness, that the bishops and clergy of particular dioceses permit (especially clergy) to read unpunished the works of authors not Catholic; such for example as the amorous and romantic poetry of Schiller, Herder, Goëthe, Wieland, and others!!

ITALY.

Dante.—A society of literary men and distinguished artists met together on the 14th of September last, to keep the anniversary of the death of Dante, in remembrance of that illustrious poet. The meeting took place in a country-house beyond the bridge of Milvio. Every thing was arranged to imitate the ancient funeral rites called *Parentalia*. A banqueting table was placed in the middle of the house,

and at the head a pedestal, which contained a bust of the poet, with the following inscription:

Danti . Aligherio
Italicæ . poeseos . parenti
Qua . die . fato . obiit
Quingentos . post . annos
Carmina . et . epulum . funebre.

The ceremony of the day was intermingled with libations, and literary discourses relative to the occasion, in the manner of the *Saturnales* of Macrobius.

Geology.—Among the observations that M. Brocchi lately made on the different formations of rocks in Sicily, there is one which merits particular attention. On Mount Pellegrino near Palermo, he remarked at different heights above the level of the sea, a number of holes which were formed by the *mytitus lithophagus*; they are often to be met with in such large quantities that they resemble honeycombs. They were found even to the summit of the mountain, which according to the observations of the astronomers of Palermo, rises 1850 French feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and proves how much that sea must have subsided. M. Brocchi observed that this mountain was a complete *Nilometre*. He also says, that he has met with the same appearances at the height of 30 and 40 feet above the sea in hither Calabria, between Fuscaldo and Scalea, towards the promontory of Palinurus, and also in ulterior Calabria, on the coast of the Ionian sea.

POLAND.

Polish Literature.—The literature of Poland has been enriched by a work such as it never before possessed; a splendid production of the arts, which could be equalled by only a few in the literature of the most cultivated languages. Count Edward Raczynski has published the Journal of his Travels in 1814 to Constantinople, and to the scene of the Iliad, the plains of Troy on the Coast of Asia Minor, with great typographical splendour and costly embellishments. The work consists of 51 sheets of letter-press, and 82 copper-plates, mostly of a large size; and also a considerable number of appropriate vignettes, from designs made on the spot by M. Fuhrmann (the painter who accompanied the Count,) and engraved by the most eminent masters in Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Paris, and Rome. The map of the Plain of Troy, according to Homer, is from the Count's own survey, who, generously sacrificing the large sums which he has expended on this work, has given the sale and all the profits to the Poor-house in Posen, and the Charitable Societies and Hospitals in Warsaw.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Spinage.—Mr. Phillips, whom we have before quoted, has discovered a marine plant, which he considers a true species of spinage, growing on the beach between Worthing and Lancing in Sussex, the leaves of which are as thick as those of cabbage, and the flavour very superior to the common spinage; yet it is neglected by the neighbouring inhabitants, and suffered to wither on the shore, either through ignorance of its quality, or their fear of eating any herb that has not found its way into either the market or the garden. As it is a perennial, it cannot fail of being a valuable addition to the gardens of those who have residences near the sea. It should be sown on a heap of decayed sea-weed, covered with large gravel or small flints. The root is of the tap kind, but often branches among the stones on the beach; it is sweeter than even the carrot. The flowers are formed of five petals of a pale green colour, but of so solid a nature that when expanded they cannot be closed without breaking; but to counteract this apparent inconvenience, and to secure the pollen from the weather, to which from its natural situation it is particularly exposed, each petal forms a kind of hood, under whose roof the chives thrust their fecundating heads, until the stigma is sufficiently matured to receive the farina, when the chives, by bending to a quarter circle, extricate their loaded balls for the purpose of impregnation. The stigma is solitary, and slightly cut in three at the top. Its blossoms, which may be found in the months of August and September, are worth the inspection of the curious, who will see in them that nothing in nature is too minute to be perfectly formed, and suited for its situation and security in producing its species.

Fine Hog.—Mr. C. Austen, of Chatham, killed a hog lately only 16 months old, which weighed twenty seven score and a half; it measured seven feet from the tail to the nose, six feet six inches in girth, and two feet across the shoulders and loins.

Onions.—The Duke of Buccleugh's gardener recommends onions to be cultivated in the following manner: When the produce of his seed beds attains a proper size, he chooses a moist day, takes up the plants, and after immersing them in a puddle composed of one part soot and three parts earth, transplants them (by drilling) about 4 inches asunder, in rows, and afterwards carefully hoes them when required. This

process, he asserts, answers with any kind of onions, and the root equals in size the best Spanish onions, and is heavier in its bulb, firmer, and more pungent.

Extraordinary Mushroom.——The wet season seems to have been most favourable to the growth of the mushroom. An extraordinary instance of the kind was witnessed on the estate of Lord Glastonbury, in the parish of Shillington, Bedfordshire, when a mushroom was gathered, which was quite sound, measuring in circumference rather more than two feet and a half, in diameter ten inches, in depth at the thickest part three inches, and the stalk in circumference six inches and a half; the length was six inches.

Pheasants.—It is not generally known that pheasants are beneficial to the farmer. This was fully proved lately at Whitney Court, Hertfordshire, where T. Day, Esq. shot a hen pheasant, which excited the notice of the sportsmen from the immense size of its craw, which, on being opened, was found to contain more than half a pint of that destructive insect, the wire-worm.

Moles.—A gentleman who was troubled with these animals in his garden, adopted the following method by way of experiment. Having opened one of the runs or trenches, he introduced a small quantity of rosin and sulphur; and when in a sufficient blaze, covered it over with the mould drawn from the trench. Whether suffocation ensued, or (what is more probable) the fumes were highly offensive to the finer instincts of these animals, the purpose was completely answered; as they never afterwards made their appearance.

Bran Beer.—To a quarter of a peck of sweet wheat bran, add three handsful of hops and ten gallons of water.—Boil the whole together in a copper, until the bran and hops sink to the bottom; then strain it through a hair sieve into a cooler, and when lukewarm add two quarts of molasses, or three pints of treacle, if thick. This will be sufficient for a nine-gallon cask. Before you pour in the liquor, which must be done as soon as the molasses or treacle is melted, put two table spoonsful of good yeast into the barrel. When the fermentation has subsided, bung the cask close up, and in four days it will be fit to use. If you should choose to bottle any part of the beer, it will be much improved by so doing, and will be ready to drink in six or seven days.

USEFUL ARTS.

Method of Heating Manufactories, &c.—A Mr. Perkins has adopted a very simple mode of warming a range of workshops, by one small German stove of the ordinary construction.—In the last room of a range communicating with each other, he places his stove, with his chimney leading into the common flue. At the back of the stove he opens an air or wind-hole through the wall of the building, about the diameter of the cylindrical stove, by which a free communication is made with the open air. Into this aperture he introduces a pipe of the dimensions of the opening, and carries it direct to the back of the stove. He then attaches to the pipe a large plate of sheet iron, and bends the same round the stove, at about three inches distance, as a guide to the current of wind, so as to encompass two thirds of its circumference; the effect of which is, that the cold atmospheric air, pressing through the wind-pipe, drives away the previously heated atmosphere surrounding the stove, and, becomes itself warmed, as it passes through the narrow space between the guide-plate and the stove; thus keeping a continued current of warm air circulating through the whole range of premises. Mr. Perkins proposes, that a small basin of water should be placed upon the stove, the evaporation of which ameliorates that drying sensation which is so unpleasantly felt upon the lungs where close iron stoves are used.

Ice-Breaking Machine.—A Mr. Green, of Alexandria (America), has discovered a machine for breaking ice of the thickness of six inches, at the rate of three or four miles an hour. The machine promises to be of advantage in opening a passage for ships frozen, or clearing canals.

Copper Ships.—A nautical mechanic has invented and completed the model of an 80-gun ship of war, of which the keel, floor-timbers, lower futtocks, and bottom planks, are made of copper! A patent, it is said, is taking out for this new mode of ship-building, which, it is added, is thought well of by some naval men.

Improvement in Brewing.—A most important improvement has lately taken place in the mode of brewing and distilling, and is now practised at the Patent Steam Distillery at the Greenhead, Glasgow. The invention consists in the application of steam to the bottom of the boilers, which are indented with concentric circles, varying in depth according to the progress and quantity of heat wanted. A pipe from the steam-engine boiler, situated outside of the building, is conveyed to three large brewing boilers and

two stills. The boiler is not larger than that required for an engine of eight-horse power, and not more than the usual pressure is employed. In addition to the saving of fuel, the improvement consists in the great disparity of temperature betwixt this mode and the common way of distilling by a coal or peat fire. The difference is as 214 to 21,877 degrees of heat. The consequence is obvious. Steam cannot give any of that empyreumatic nauseous flavour which is so difficult to be avoided in the common method, and which has so long deteriorated our native beverage. Another improvement at the Greenhead is a machine, styled by the inventor a separator, that completely prevents the mixture of the coarse essential oil, which is one of the products of distillation on the old plan, and which has been so greatly injurious to all malt spirits.

A Fire and Water-proof Cement.—To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole together. When it is well mixed, add a little quick lime through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistency of thick paste. With this cement broken vessels and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

Arithmometer.—A French artist, M. Thomas, of Colmar, honorary director of the Phœnix Company, has obtained a brevet of invention (patent) for a machine of calculation, to be called the Arithmometer. It has been presented to the Society for the encouragement of National Industry; and by it a person unacquainted with figures may be made to perform, with wonderful promptitude, all the rules of arithmetic. The most complicated calculations are done as readily and exactly as the most simple; sums in multiplication and division, of seven or eight figures, require no more time than those of two or three.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. Baylis, Jun. of Painswick, Gloucestershire; for a machine for washing and cleaning clothes. November 27, 1821.

T. Motley, of the Strand; for certain improvements in the construction of candlesticks or lamps, and in candles to be burnt therein. November 27, 1821.

R. Bill, of Newman-street; for an improvement in the construction of certain descriptions of boats and barges. December 5, 1821.

C. Broderip, of London, Esq.; for various improvements in the construction of steam engines. December 5, 1821.

H. Ricketts, of Bristol; for an improvement in the art or method of making or manufacturing glass bottles, such as are used for wine, porter, beer, or cyder. December 5, 1821.

W. Warcup, of Dartford; for certain improvements upon a machine for washing linen cloths, cotton cloths, or woollen cloths, whether in the shape of piece goods, or of any article made up of linen cloth, cotton cloth, or woollen cloth. December 10, 1821.

W. Horrocks, of Portwood-within-Binnington; for an improvement in the construction of looms for the weaving of cotton or linen cloth by power, commonly called power looms. December 14, 1821.

J. Winter, of Stoke-under-Hamdon; for certain improvements in a machine for sewing and pointing leather gloves with neatness. December 19, 1821.

S. Brierley, of Salford; for an improved method of preparing raw silk, and cleansing the same, for the purpose of dying and manufacturing. December 19, 1821.

J. Gladstone, of Castle Douglas; for an improvement or improvements in the construction of steam-vessels, and mode of propelling such vessels, by the application of steam or other powers. December 20, 1821.

J. Griffith, of Brompton-crescent, Middlesex; for improvements in steam carriages; which steam carriages are capable of transporting merchandize of all kinds, as well as passengers, upon common roads, without the aid of horses. December 20, 1821.

P. Erard, of Great Marlborough-street; for improvements on piano-fortes, and other keyed musical-instruments. Communicated to him by a foreigner. December 22, 1821.

G. Linton, of Gloucester-street; for a method of impelling machinery without the aid of steam, water, wind, air, or fire. December 22, 1821.

R. Ormrod, of Manchester; for an improvement in the mode of heating liquids in boilers, and thereby accelerating and increasing the production of steam. Communicated to him by a person residing abroad. January 7, 1822.

R. S. Harford, of Ebbw Vale Iron-works, for an improvement in that department of manufacture of iron commonly called puddling. January 9, 1822.

J. Harris, of St. Mildred's-court, for an improvement in the manufacture of shoes for horses and other cattle. January 9, 1822.

W. Ravenscroft, of Serle-street; for a Forensic wig, the curls whereof are constructed on a principle to supersede the necessity of frizzing, curling, or using hard pomatum, and for forming the curls in a way not to be uncurled; and also, for the tails of the wig not to require tying in dressing, and, further, the impossibility of any person untying them. January 14, 1822.

D. Locscham, of Newman-street, and J. Allwright, of Little Newport-street; for an improved keyed musical-instrument, comprising in itself many qualities never hitherto produced in one instrument. Communicated to him by a foreigner. January 14, 1822.

A. Gordon, of London, and D. Gordon, of Edinburgh; for improvements and additions in the construction of lamps, and of compositions and materials to be burned in the lamps. January 14, 1822.

D. Gordon, of Edinburgh; for improvements and additions to steam-packets, and other vessels. January 14, 1822.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Phillips, relative to the long-contested identity of the Spikenard of the ancients.

Mr. Editor,

In your review of my History of Cultivated Vegetables*, I observe a note stating in positive terms that the aromatic ointment of the ancients was not procured from the lavender, as stated in my account of that plant. As it is a subject that has excited much curiosity among learned divines for many ages, I trust you will not object to lay my observations before your readers, which, in the event of being incorrect, may be the means of throwing farther light on the subject, although it is to be doubted if a more satisfactory confirmation can be given than has been made by Pliny the Elder, who lived at the time when this perfume was in the height of fashion at Rome, as well as in Syria. He has not only described the plant, but by telling us from whence it was procured, satisfactorily proves that it could not have been the root of the Valerian of Nepal, as some writers suppose.

Requesting you will insert the following extract from my account of this celebrated ointment, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. PHILLIPS.

Bayswater, Feb. 14, 1822.

"Pliny, who flourished a little after this period, has described the lavender plant under the name of *Nardus*. The blossom he notices as forming a spike, and says there is a spurious kind of nard, which is often sold for the true spikenard. In the same chapter the states hat the most costly and precious ointment was made from the aromatic leaves of the nardus, and that the spikes (blossoms) sold for 100 Roman denarii (3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*) a pound.

"This exact naturalist has described the varieties so minutely, that it cannot be mistaken for any other plant. 'The Romans,' says he, 'esteem the leaves of the nardus that is brought from Syria, as the best; next to that, the Gallic lavender, or nardus, is in estimation.' He also notices the spikenard of Candia, and of India; but he does not even hint that the latter plant was used as a perfume. What especially confirms this opinion is, that Pliny, after having described the same ointment mentioned by the Evangelists, which he directs to be kept in pots or vessels of alabaster, observes that the flowers or spikes of the plant, being laid in wardrobes, give a most agreeable perfume to the garments.

"Lavender, or nardus, was likewise called Asarum by the Romans, on account of its not being used in garlands or chaplets: the leaves, says Pliny, were too small and brittle to be woven into coronets.

"It has often been asserted that the spikenard ointment of the ancients was made from the root of the *Valeriana Jatamensi*, which is found growing only in India; but this seems highly improbable, as the scent of this root differs very widely from our idea of agreeable perfumes; and we may presume that the opinions of the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era, with respect to odours, were similar to our own; as we find, besides the spikenard, they extracted their favourite odours from roses, myrtle, violets, marjoram, lilies, orris-root, and jonquils, &c. to which they often added sweet spices and aromatic gums."—Vol. i. p. 229.

* Page 73.

We return thanks to our well wisher, Richard Brief, of the Northern Athens, for his communication: such hints are not thrown away upon us.

Mr. J. B——r's note is very reasonable: he requests for the sake of the fair sex—and perhaps some of his own also—that all quotations in foreign languages, in the New Monthly, may be translated, and the translations placed in the shape of note or otherwise. We have before appealed to the gallantry of our contributors on this subject, and fear, from their inattention to it, that they will oblige us to create a new office, and appoint a translator of quotations, with a competent salary, or add that office to our already overwhelming duties.

An "Irish Protestant" writes to us respecting some observations in Vol. II. (p. 398. King's Visit to Ireland) which omitted, he says, to notice a party there that is "neither Ultra Protestant, nor Orange, nor Catholic, but eminently Protestant," &c. &c. *Modérés* in politics—friends to Catholic emancipation—they think Ireland is much improved on the score of agriculture and commerce, by the union, and wish to avail themselves of the full benefit which has arisen from that measure, if such benefit was not foreseen at the time it took place. In short, it is a party neither Orange nor Catholic, and yet a numerous one, which the writer says *Eudoxus* omitted to notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of William Hey, Esq. F.R.S. By John Pearson, F. R. S. &c. &c. 8vo. 18s.

Lady Jane Grey and her Times. By George Howard, Esq. 8vo. 18s.

BOTANY.

Botanical Rambles; designed as an Easy and Familiar Introduction to the elegant and pleasing Study of Botany. 12mo. 4s.

EDUCATION.

The Rhetorical Reader. By J. H. Hindmarsh, Teacher of English, and English Elocution, Edinburgh.

This is a judicious and tasteful selection of pieces fitted for the student of elocution, and above sixty of the extracts have not appeared in any previous publication, among these are some interesting letters from Burns, and some passages from the Lectures of the late excellent Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh. It is also preceded by some sensible remarks on Walker's system of elocution.

FINE ARTS.

An Album; containing Twelve very interesting specimens of Lithography, in imitation of Drawings. 10s. 6d.

GEOGRAPHY.

A Description of the Island of St. Michael, &c. with maps and plates. By J. Webster, M.D. Royal 8vo. 13s.

A Description of the Shetland Islands; comprising an Account of their Geology, Scenery, Antiquities, and Superstitions. By S. Hibbert, M. D. 4to. 3*l*. 3s.

HISTORY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Memoirs of the Court of King James the First. By Lucy Aikin. 2 vols. 8vo.

These memoirs are intended by the Author as a sequel to her Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth; and are entitled to the praise of accurate research, dispassionate reasoning, and much elegance of criticism and remark. The subject, however, of her present performance, is one peculiarly unfavourable to a female historian; of which Miss Aikin appears sufficiently sensible, and expresses her anxiety and distrust of her own powers in treating it, with a diffidence which ought to disarm the severity of criticism, even were there much more food for it than can be found in her work; the chief fault of which is a too favourable representation of the character of James, whose grossest faults are covered by the modesty or charity of the author, with a veil which historical truth expressly demands should be drawn back even from kings, when the eyes of the multitude are attracted towards them, either for warning or instruction.

An Historical Sketch of the Progress of Knowledge in England, from the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By J. G. Barlace. 4to. 1*l*. 1s.

Though little more than a compilation, this work is entitled to considerable praise, for the brevity with which much valuable information is compressed in its pages, and the ingenious perspicuity of the arrangement, by which the gradual progress of our countrymen in arts, sciences, history, poetry, and polite literature, is distinctly marked, and placed before the eye in a single glance. As the production of a youth of fourteen, which the age of the author is stated to be in the preface, it is highly creditable to his reading and industry; and when it is further understood that it was begun and completed during a period of suffering from amputation of the right arm, that praise which is due to its execution will be bestowed still more cordially, from admiration of the praiseworthy exertions of so young a student, under circumstances so peculiarly trying.

The History and Chronicles of Scotland, written in Latin, by Hector Boece, and translated by J. Bellenden. 2 vols. 5*l*. 5s.

LAW.

Argument against the alleged Judicial Right of Restraining the Publication of Reports of Courts of Justice. By J. P. Thomas, Esq. 8vo. pp. 148. 7s. 6d.

There can be no doubt but that the question here discussed is one of great importance to the maintenance of liberty and truth. It is treated by Mr. Thomas in the most temperate manner. He is evidently sensible of the full value of the general system of British Jurisprudence, and, totally divested of party spirit, is anxious only to promote that which may be best for the interests of society in general. The only argument that can be advanced in favour of restraining the publication of reports of Courts of Justice is, that the publications themselves, sometimes from carelessness or haste, sometimes from causes more reprehensible, frequently misrepresent the matter in question; doing thereby the greatest injury, by raising prejudices, or influencing opinions, respecting arguments of the same nature that may be pending in other courts at the same time. To oppose to this inconvenience, (and let it be remembered that no human institution whatever can be rendered absolutely perfect,) we have so many advantages gained to truth and justice, and the general enlightening of the people by the open statement of all proceedings wherein the life or reputation of an individual may be concerned, that we think few who consider them impartially, even without the strengthening aid of Mr. Thomas's excellent arguments, can deny that, in all ages, publicity in legal proceedings has gone hand in hand with liberty and justice, and can never be separated from them without giving rise to suspicions and discontents on the part of the people, and at least facilitating the possible growth of partialities, caprices, injustice, and tyranny, on the part of those who are placed in authority over them.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

The Principles of Medicine, on the Plan of the Baconian Philosophy. By R. D. Hamilton, 8vo. 9s.

An Essay on the Symptoms and History of Diseases; considered chiefly in their relation to Diagnosis. By M. Hall, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Essays on Good Living. 12mo. pp. 226. 7s. 6d.

The wit of this performance is of that description which is too dull for irony, and too ironical for matter of fact. Those who are in sober earnest enamoured with the subject, may console themselves for labouring through pages from which they will learn nothing, by a receipt which they will find for a *stew*, and another for a *devil*, which may restore them to good humour with the author, if their cook should be fortunate in reducing his theory to practice.

A Letter to the Rev. W. L. Bowles in Reply to his Letter to Thomas Campbell, Esq. and to his Two Letters to the Right Hon. Lord Byron, containing a Vindication of their Defence of the Poetical Character of Pope. By Martin M'Dermot. 8vo. pp. 86. 2s. 6d.

We believe the greater part of our readers are already acquainted with the "invariable principles" of poetry, on which Mr. Bowles has founded his strictures on the poetical genius of Pope. They are contained in two propositions:—First, That images drawn from what is beautiful and sublime in the works of nature, are more poetical, *per se*, than images drawn from the works of art;—and secondly, That those passions of the heart which belong to nature, in general, are, *per se*, more adapted to the higher species of poetry, than those which are derived from incidental and transient

manners. We have perused Mr. M'Dermot's investigation of these principles with particular attention, and we think he has shewn, by arguments which will not easily be disproved, that poetical images have no abstract existence, whether they be drawn from the works of nature or of art; and that all poetical images, from whatever source they are taken, are the creatures of the mind, and have their sole existence in the creations, associations, and combinations of the poet. From these premises he shews, that images taken from the works of nature cannot be more poetical than those which are drawn from the works of art, as neither are poetical, *per se*, antecedent to the exercise of that faculty from which they derive all their poetry.

Mr. Campbell was the first to express his doubts of the orthodoxy of Mr. Bowles's principles, and to comment on the justice of the strictures which solely rested on their assumed immutability. His observations, however, were not intended to provoke discussion, and he distinctly disclaimed the slightest intention of undervaluing Mr. Bowles's merits as a poet. He did not therefore enter into an analytical investigation of his poetical creed, and it is obvious, from the manner in which he put his sentiments forward, that his object was not to make a display of his strength, but to do justice to the merits of a poet whose genius, and acute discrimination of men and manners, must have always afforded him that mental luxury which arises from the communion of truth with poetical feeling. His observations, therefore, on Mr. Bowles's principles were only such as the subject forced upon him, nor did he even wait to deduce them from such previous discussions as would have placed their truth in the strongest possible light. He left them, therefore, in a manner, defenceless, for as he did not provoke, neither did he anticipate an attack. We believe, however, that notwithstanding all that Mr. Bowles has since written upon the subject, his observations and his "Ship of the Line," have withstood the battle and the breeze, and will continue to do so, though Mr. Bowles insinuates, in his Reply to Lord Byron, that he saw upon reflection, she must have surrendered, though she withstood them for a thousand years.

Mr. M'Dermot's reply to Mr. Bowles is, we believe, the first production which he has offered to the public, and it evinces a force of argument and a clearness of discussion, in elucidating and confirming the truth of Mr. Campbell's observations on Mr. Bowles's poetical creed, that deserve to recommend its author to the notice of the literary world. He has successfully shwen that Mr. Campbell neither mistook nor misrepresented the principles which this creed contains. Mr Campbell observed in his remarks upon it, that "the faculty by which a poet luminously describes objects of art is essentially the same faculty which enables him to be a faithful describer of simple nature." Mr. M'Dermot has carried this idea farther, and shewn, that it is to this faculty alone we are indebted, for all the poetry and poetical images which the works of nature and of art can supply; and that, independent of this faculty, there can be no poetry at all. Mr. Bowles complains, that he was first led into this controversy by Mr. Campbell's having misrepresented his statements; and he says Mr. Campbell will confess, that he misunderstood his sentiments, and did him injustice, so far as the poetical criticism was concerned. We do not believe that Mr. Campbell can make any such concession, for the more attention he gives the subject, the more he must feel convinced that his observations on the invariable principles of Mr. Bowles were founded in truth and nature; and that his poetical creed is a very unsafe criterion of poetical pre-eminence. Mr. Campbell declined farther contest with him, not for the reasons which he himself assigns in his Reply to Lord Byron, "because he could not," nor yet because he was frightened at the sound of "invariable principles," as his Lordship insinuates; but because he felt confident, that as Mr. Bowles's principles and his own strictures upon them were both before the public, it would decide impartially between them, and feel, that he neither mistook their spirit, nor omitted any part of them which could have in the least weakened the force of his remarks. Several writers have since ventured into the arena of controversy with Mr. Bowles, but we must say that Mr. M'Dermot is the only writer who has taken up the subject in the same spirit with Mr. Campbell, and, if we mistake not, the only writer who has viewed the question in its proper light, and given a clear analysis of the latent fallacy that lurks in Mr. Bowles's principles.

Mr. Bowles is angry because Mr. Campbell passed over his second proposition unnoticed; but, though Mr. M'Dermot justifies him in doing so, as Mr. Bowles could not bring forward this proposition, in determining the poetical character of Pope, consistently with his own subsequent admissions in his favour, we beg leave to add, that Mr. Bowles himself has taken as little notice of this proposition as Mr. Campbell has done, and that having once laid it down as a criterion of poetical pre-eminence, he rested all his subsequent arguments and illustrations on his first proposition. We apprehend, however, that the distinction which he makes in this proposition between the "passions which belong to nature in general, and those which are derived from transient manners," can have no existence; and that it is impossible for any passion to arise in the breast of man, whatever be the immediate cause that calls it into existence, unless it have its foundation originally in human nature. With regard to passions arising from transient manners, we are totally unacquainted with them, for we believe that manners are never productive of passion in any of its modifications. The manners of every nation are influenced and determined by an endless diversity of circumstances; and as these circumstances are eternally changing, a corresponding change must take place in manners. These manners, then, whose weak and tender frame are the sport of every impression which is exercised over them, cannot be the parents of passions, whose bold, boisterous and independent natures will not yield, in some cases, to all the restrictions to which they can possibly be subjected; and which, in no case, can be elicited by such weak and flexile impulses as simple manners. Mr. Bowles, then, makes a distinction where there is none in nature; for passions can no more arise from manners, than the cause can from its effect. We cannot even agree with Mr. Bowles in calling transient manners, "modes of artificial life;" for we would ask how these modes first obtained among the people who practised them.

The manners of a nation are always determined by moral, political, and local causes, co-operating with the natural tempers and passions of the people; and however different they may be from the manners of any other country, they are still natural, because they are produced by natural causes. To another nation they may appear ridiculous; but they are not the less natural on that account: for if the causes that led to their introduction had not been sufficient to produce them, they would never have become the national manners. When a revolution takes place in the moral and political influences which determine the manners and habits of a nation, a corresponding revolution will take place in its manners; but so far from becoming artificial by this change, they continue to be strictly natural, because they still result from natural causes. To suppose them not natural is to suppose that causes should not produce their effects, and that it is consequently unnatural to see the effect proceeding from its cause. The fawning manners of a slave are, therefore, as natural as the open and independent manners of an Englishman: for it is as natural for him who is born in a land of slaves to imbibe the servile feelings of slavery, as it is for him who is born in a land of liberty, to possess high notions of freedom and independence.

If by "transient manners," Mr. Bowles means such as are contrary to good sense and reason, and therefore likely to pass away and make room for more correct and natural manners, we conceive that such manners and passions as are just and reasonable, are of all others the most unfit materials for poetry; and that Cato, with all his rectitude of conduct, and Nestor, with all his wisdom and prudence, are infinitely worse subjects for poetical purposes, than Achilles, with all his impetuosity and contempt of reason. If, then, natural manners be not such as quadrate with the dictates of reason, and if it be folly to say they are such as are opposed to reason, how can we grasp the idea conveyed by natural manners, unless we define them to be such as arise from the immediate circumstances and situations by which they are produced? Thus defined, all actually existing manners,

and, consequently, all "transient manners," must necessarily be natural, and not, as Mr. Bowles chooses to call them, "modes of artificial life." The manners of the present century differ from those of the last; and the manners of the preceding century differed from both: the same may be said of all the centuries up to the creation. Where then is Mr. Bowles to find manners which are not transient? and if transient manners cannot be natural, where is he to discover natural manners? Let him fix upon any century he pleases, and call it the century of natural manners, and it will necessarily follow, that as the manners of all the preceding and subsequent centuries differed from it, they must be all artificial, and there will be only one century since the creation that can boast of natural manners. If that century be the present, neither Homer nor Shakspeare could be describers of natural manners, because they had no living models to copy after: if it be not the present, we are totally unacquainted with natural manners, as we have never seen any; and, therefore, neither Mr. Bowles nor we can pretend to say, whether the manners described by Pope are natural or artificial. Such are the inconsistencies that arise from calling "transient manners" "modes of artificial life."

The poet, therefore, who describes actually existing manners, must necessarily describe natural manners; and we cannot, consequently, perceive the distinction which Mr. Bowles supposes between transient and natural manners, in his second proposition; nor can we, as we have already observed, admit passions to arise from manners of any description, for our passions have their origin in our own nature, antecedent to manners, and can arise from no other source; whereas our manners are perpetually assuming a different aspect, because they yield to the pressure of the slightest influence. They may be compared to the feather which is blown in all directions by the wind, but which still moves in no direction but what is natural, because it is natural that it should obey the laws of its nature, and yield to every impulse. Our manners veer about, in like manner, with every wind, but they are equally natural, under all the varying aspects in which they present themselves. They cannot, however, be productive of passions, under any aspect; for in their aspect our passions never change: they are now the same they were a thousand years ago, and will be the same a thousand years hence. The perpetual revolution which takes place in our manners, can, therefore, exercise no influence over them.

We have been induced to make these observations on Mr. Bowles's second proposition, because he complains of Mr. Campbell's not having done him justice, in passing it over before. Whoever would convince himself of the fallacy of laying down "invariable principles," as a test of poetical pre-eminence, would do well to read Mr. M'Dermot's reply to Mr. Bowles. Though his first production, we have no hesitation in recommending it to the notice of our literary readers. His mode of reasoning is perspicuous and acute; and his manner, as a writer, agreeable and elegant.

Conjectures on the Physical Causes of Earthquakes and Volcanoes. By the Rev. J. Little. 8vo. 4s.

Thoughts on the present System of Academic Education in the University of Glasgow. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The English Perfumer, Snuff Manufacturer, and Colourman's Guide; being a Collection of choice Receipts and Observations, proved in the Practice of 30 Years in the above Trades. By the late Charles Lillie.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, TALES, &c.

Langreath; a Novel, in three volumes. By Mrs. Nathan.

This novel differs in no respect from the commonest of its brethren on the shelves of the commonest circulating library. Incidents at once improbable and common-place, hacknied characters, and a confusion of ranks which never occurs in real life with the familiarity and frequency represented in these pages, make up the quantity of letter-press requisite, we suppose, for the number of volumes deemed desirable in a composition of this kind.

The Village Coquette; a Novel. By the Author of Such is the World. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

This story is meant for the amusement and edification of readers in humble life; a species of composition which, when properly executed, is in the present state of society capable of being made an engine of great importance in the diffusion of morality. In the instance before us, the Author's design is somewhat marred by his verbosity. The second volume of the work might be left out altogether, and if the first and third were compressed into one, it would be a still greater improvement to the story.

Lemira of Lorraine; a Romance. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

This is an historical romance, and has the fault of heaviness in narration too often pertaining to works of that description; it is nevertheless elegantly written in some parts, and when the fancy of the author is less shackled by adherence to at least the general features of the time in which the scene is laid, which is that of Louis XIV., it may produce something more attractive in the way of fiction.

Sir Andrew Wylie of that Ilk; a Novel. By the Author of Annals of the Parish. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

This novel is somewhat heavy in its commencement, but the well-drawn humour of the hero soon attracts the attention of the reader, and the skill of the author is such as to rivet it through the remainder of the volumes, notwithstanding the want of keeping which is evident in the principal character, and the improbable events which are brought forward solely to shew off peculiarities which would not be borne with in the situations allotted for the display of them. Sir Andrew Wylie is originally introduced as a poor Scotch boy, gifted with a more than ordinary portion of merit and good sense, duly amalgamated with a portion of that sort of impudence which is characterized by the sagacious Osborn, in his "Advice to a Son," "as though no virtue, yet able to beggar them all, being generally in good plight, whilst the others starve." We will not proceed with his exemplification of it, though it is a case exactly in point, but proceed to remark, that this same quality, as useful to the hero as Grimalkin was to Whittington, finally conducts him to wealth and title, when he returns to his "ain country," and marries his "laird's daughter," for whom it transpires that he had entertained a sneaking kindness from the first of his setting-out from the humble village of Strongholme, to seek his fortune in the great city. With all the interest, however, which his adventures excite, and all our liking for the kindly and benevolent feeling which is diffused over the work, we cannot but regret that the author should frequently be the first to break his own illusions by the ignorance he displays of the modes and usages of real life, as far as the fashionable and exalted ranks of society are concerned; an ignorance not to be exceeded by the simplicity of the "Ayrshire Legatees" themselves; or he would not have represented his hero, with his broad northern dialect and uncouth simplicity, as the arbiter in matters of family dissension, in the houses of ancient nobility. The character of Mary Cunningham, the laird's daughter, is more pleasing in her childhood, than in her womanly developement. There is something very repulsive to the feelings in her coldness, and long balancing of her opinion towards the man whom she finally marries; if it be a specimen of Scottish prudence drawn from the life, and we are ready to acknowledge its fidelity as a portrait, it still ought not to be given to the heroine. Nor is the catastrophe of the marriage itself related with any of that vivacity which might make amends for the frigidity of the courtship. Indeed, our author is richer at all times in humour than in sentiment or general description; and generally deserts us in some interesting situation, when we should be most ready to extend our sympathy to his dramatis personæ.

Dinan; a Romance. 12mo. pp. 114. 3s. 6d.

These few pages seem strung together merely in playful trial of the author's powers in this kind of

writing, during a moment of idleness; the effort, however, slight and fugitive as it is, shews a degree of ability and aptness, which, properly cultivated, may enable their possessor to take a very creditable rank among the imaginative writers of the age.

Stories after Nature. foolscap 8vo. 6s.

These stories are told in a pleasant manner, and are sometimes exceedingly touching. The author is evidently a man of considerable taste and power; though his style is woven after an antique fashion, and is now and then a little at variance with the modern phraseology which intrudes itself upon the reader. The stories are very similar to those of Boccaccio, and the old translation of the great novelist has evidently been read by our author.

The phrase of our ancestors was altogether more rich and poetical than the cast of language at present, but it is somewhat perilous in a writer to venture on it now: for, after all, his style can be but an imitation, and it will necessarily be occasionally tame and occasionally forced, from the circumstance of its not being the language ordinarily used by the writer. At the time we object to this mixture of the modern and antique, we must admit the book to have a large share of merit. The facts are well narrated, and the pictures which are represented are sometimes brought to the eye of the reader more vividly than we remember to have seen in (almost) any recent publication We scarcely know a volume from which an artist might gather more than from these "Stories after Nature." Some forced expressions occur here and there, as we have said; and some parts savour a little of affectation; but the good greatly preponderates. Why does the author use such terms as "the great *moves* of the king," or of a young chivalrous knight falling "flat on his back, haggled and bloody, as a dog?" The first expression is quaint and affected, and the second is derogatory and, in fact, utterly offensive. We beg him to amend such little errors, and hope that he will be content with this our qualified admiration.

Agnes, or the Triumph of Principle. 12mo. 6s.

The Woman of Genius; a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo 16s. 6d.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Templar.

This little effusion, in comic Spenserian verse, has considerable humour and fancy. It seems to prove an opinion justly given in the life of Curran, that of all opinions which have obtained a general currency without being either founded in truth or sanctioned by experience, there are none, perhaps, which have been so widely circulated as those by which we are taught to believe that the study of the law is adverse to the operations of genius, and that a lively imagination cannot be fettered to professional pursuits.

The First Canto of Ricciardetto. Translated from the Italian of Forteguerri. By Sylvester (Douglas) Lord Glenbervie. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The poem, of part of which this is a translation, is of the burlesque class, and is generally ranked by the Italian critics with the Morgante of Pulci, and the Orlando Innamorato of Boiardo. The Lutrin of Boileau, and the Rape of the Lock of our own Pope, though more strictly mock-heroic, are of the same description, but perhaps the Beppo of Lord Byron may be considered a nearer exemplification of the aptitude of our own language for this species of composition. The poetical part of this volume is only a small portion of its contents. The rest, however, will be found sufficiently amusing. They consist of a preface not less pleasing for a slight tinge of that garrulity which at once reminds the reader of the author's venerable time of life, and leads him to experience a gratification in the thought that the delights of literature can extend to so advanced a period: an introduction which contains an account of the author of the original poem, several interesting remarks of a critical kind, and copious notes and parallel passages, which, if they sometimes almost lose sight, in the remarks which grow out of them, of the point they are meant to illustrate, still always reward the reader for his detention, by the information they present; not seldom more prized when thus unexpectedly obtained. The moderate price of the book, and the handsome manner in which it is got up, is such as ought to be expected from authors whose rank or fortune exempt them from any thought of being actuated in their writings by somewhat more sordid wishes than longings after fame: and we are only sorry that the portraits of both the translator and author, which are prefixed to the work, should be on stone, a species of execution which, whatever it may be adapted for, is very inadequate to that distinctness and accuracy without which it is impossible to convey a proper idea of the individual peculiarities of physiognomical expression. Of the poem itself, though translated with great spirit, and into verse as easy and tripping as the subject may demand, we cannot say that we think it will be attractive to the English reader, whose patience has been pretty well exhausted of late by this species of composition, from the numerous imitations of Lord Byron's Beppo and Don Juan, to which the bad taste and still worse feeling of the present day, has given encouragement.

The Thane of Fife; a Poem. In six cantos. By William Tennant, author of Anster Fair. 8vo. 9s. bds.

Opening this volume by accident in the middle, we imagined at first that it was another specimen of the burlesque in poetry. The stanza which gave rise to this opinion will, perhaps, not convey any impression of an opposite nature to our readers.

"At which injunction that black burley ghost,
Grinning with gladness at the mandate given,
Tuck'd up his shadowy garments, like a post,
The sooner to o'erscud the half of heaven;
Then gliding from amid that grisly host,
Swift as a moon-beam from the moon is driven,
He from the threshold dives amid the sky,
And streaks a yellow track, as down he swims from high." c. 4, s. 17.

When, however, we began with the beginning, we found, to our great sorrow, that it was all meant for sober sadness; and though the gloom attendant upon the discovery was occasionally brightened by the intervention of stanzas still more amusing than that which we have just now quoted, the coruscations of their absurdity were not sufficient to light us on our "darkling way," through long lists of heroes unsung before, and exploits described with Homeric minuteness, though not with Homeric fire. In fact, the story is insuperably dull in itself, for which the author, as the incidents are not of his own making, is only to blame as far as his choice of them was concerned; but he ought to have considered that such a theme required more graces of style than can be found in verses such as

"In Scotsman's blood that weapon he should flesh,
And with the smell of war Heaven's nostrils all refresh." c. 1. s. 48.

And again,

"Certes the devil, the sire of grief and sin,
Perforce must lose what he hath stolen by sleight,
And we will beard him, come he arm'd again
With brutes and behemoths, and bugs of land and main." c. 6. s. 13.

Mr. Tennant has gained a name by his Anster Fair, which may make his failure in the heroic less mortifying to him. Indeed, the humorous is his forte; and his muse seems scarcely able to help laughing at the stilts on which she has been placed.

The Martyr of Antioch, a Dramatic Poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

This poem has all the classical raciness, and real feeling of poetry, by which Mr. Milman's other performances are distinguished. It is founded on a story at once simple and affecting, the slight outline of which is to be found in Gibbon; but it is filled up by the elegant imagination of the author. It describes a young priestess of Apollo herself scarcely less an idol to the admiring people, converted to Christianity, relinquishing her lover, who is also her judge, and testifying her sincerity by her patient endurance of an agonizing death. The physical horrors of the scene, Mr. Milman has wisely kept in the back ground; for, as he justly observes, it is, after all, by the mental sufferings,

that the victims of martyrdom have been purified, and not by mere bodily tortures, however excruciating. There are passages of exquisite pathos, as well as beauty in the poem, particularly in the scenes between the virgin martyr and her father. In the sacred songs, the pomp of mythological superstition is finely contrasted with the severe simplicity, yet deep feeling, of the Christian belief; and the difference of manners is as well preserved in the interlocutors of both parties.

The Widow's Tale, and other Poems. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Italy, a Poem. Part I. 8vo. 7s.

The Royal Exile; or Poetical Epistles of Mary Queen of Scots, &c. &c. By a young Lady. 8vo. 14s.

Arcita and Palamon, after the excellent Poet Chaucer. By Lord Thurlow. 8vo.

POLITICAL.

Letters of Junius, with preliminary dissertations, and copious notes. 12mo. 6s.

This edition of Junius comprises, in the space of a remarkably neat small pocket volume, all the information, in its preliminary dissertations and marginal notes, which is necessary, both with respect to the general history of the times in which they were written, and the particulars connected with the individuals mentioned in them, to enable the reader to understand the full force and beauty of these celebrated letters, which have long assigned them a definite rank among genuine English classics. The editor is inclined to assign the authorship of them to Sir Philip Francis; and among the numerous candidates for that honour who have been brought forward at different times, it does not appear to us that there is any one whose claims are supported by greater appearance of probability.

The Proceedings in Herefordshire, connected with the Visit of J. Hume, Esq. M. P. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Ostensible Causes of the Present State of Ireland considered, and Remedies suggested. By W. Dayle, Esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY, DIVINITY. &c.

Sketches of 100 Sermons, preached to Congregations in various Parts of the United Kingdom, and on the European Continent; furnished by their respective Authors. Vol. II. 4s.

A Summary of Christian Faith and Practice, confirmed by reference to the Text of Holy Scripture, compared with the Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies of the Church of England, &c. &c. By the Rev. E. J. Burrow, D. D. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l*. 1s.

Sixteen Village Sermons, on certain parts of the Christian Character. By the Rev. E. Berens, A. M. 12mo. 4s.

Directions and Encouragements for Travellers to Zion. By J. Freeston. 8vo. 5s.

Pulpit Remains, being the Substance of several Sermons, delivered by the late Rev. Edward Hare, carefully published from his Manuscripts. To which is prefixed a Memoir of his Life and Ministry. By the late Rev. Joseph Benson. In 1 vol. 8vo. 9s. boards.

A Preservative against the Errors of Socinianism, in Answer to the Rev. John Grundy's Lectures on the Principal Doctrines of Christianity. By the late Rev. Edward Hare. In 1 vol. 8vo. second edition, 9s. boards.

TRAVELS.

A Visit to North America and the English Settlements in Illinois. By Adlard Welby, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

This visit was, it seems, undertaken solely to ascertain the actual prospects of the emigrating agriculturist, mechanic, and commercial speculator. It tells us nothing which we are not already acquainted with; but it confirms the picture which all travellers in America, some intentionally, and others unconsciously, have drawn of the disgusting manners, the craft, and mental coarseness of the general mass of Americans. With regard to emigration, at the same time that he holds it to be alike unwise and unjust in any country which proves itself unable to maintain its own overcharged population, to endeavour to prevent its redundancies from seeking support in any other clime whatever, he yet gives such an account of the existing state of things in America, as will convince all impartial and rational-minded persons, that those who have the means of maintenance and decent comforts in their own country, are very unwise to seek for more in one which, exclusive of the repulsive state of its society, holds out no prospect of actual benefit, excepting to such as must be sure to profit by any change of condition that they may make; insomuch as there can be none worse than their own. We mean such as are sans property, sans friends, sans reputation, sans every thing.

These pages are illustrated, if we may use the term, by a set of views in lithography in the very worst style of an art which has to answer for overwhelming the public with performances below mediocrity.

Illustrations of Japan. By M. Titsingh. 4to. 2*l*. 18s.

The privacy in which the Japanese have always kept themselves, renders every degree of information relative to their real character and internal regulations valuable, in proportion as it is difficult to be obtained. That which is presented in these pages is more particularly interesting, insomuch as the chief part of it is drawn from the actual chronicles and laws of the Japanese themselves, illustrated by the comments and explanations of their translator, M. Titsingh, whose residence in Japan during fourteen years, as chief agent to the Dutch East India Company, afforded him opportunities of becoming acquainted with the political, civil, and natural history of the country, which his literary and scientific turn led him to cultivate to an extent that will probably render the present age indebted to him for such accounts of the country as may prove of the utmost importance to commerce, in opening new channels for her industry, by a more extended intercourse with it. The present volume, which must be regarded rather as a specimen of the stores M. Titsingh has left behind him, than as a work complete in itself, contains private memoirs and anecdotes of the reigning dynasty of the sovereigns of Japan, which may be deemed the more interesting insomuch as they abound in information with which most of the Japanese themselves are at present totally unacquainted; it being contrary to their usages to publish any historical documents relative to a dynasty, so long as any branch of that dynasty continues to sit upon the throne; and it was only through the personal consideration in which M. Titsingh was held, that he gained access to the MSS. containing the particulars which are now for the first time laid open to the public. The annals themselves are like those of most secluded and arbitrary countries, full of violence and bloodshed; and the majority of the royal actors in each sanguinary scene appear to have been abundantly fitted for their parts, by early indulgence in all the vices that most effectually debase human nature. But here and there those gloomy records are relieved by instances of romantic virtue, which is carried to an excess, perhaps, only to be found in that state of society which admits equally of examples of atrocious wickedness. The ceremonies of the court, and the national feasts, are detailed with a degree of minuteness that may at least make the reader thankful that his patience is only called upon to read the account of them, and not to take any part in them. Those attendant upon marriage in particular, one hundred and seventy-six of which are enumerated, are so intolerably tedious, complicated, and expensive, that they must have owed their origin, or at least their gradual increase, to the policy of some Japanese Malthus, who has thought, by the due enforcement of them, to serve

his country by throwing such impediments into the way of a too rapid increase of its population, as few can have the resolution, or indeed the means to encounter. The account of the legal suicides in Japan is very interesting; and so frequent are they in their occurrence, that the Japanese literally fulfilling the injunction to let every day of life be a preparation for death, esteem the art of dispatching themselves gracefully, as the most important of all their accomplishments: and accordingly practise from their earliest youth, the waving of a sabre with proper adroitness towards their bowels, which they expect at some future period to be ordered to rip open at a moment's warning, an operation which would leave an indelible stain upon their memories, were it to be performed bunglingly, or with any show of reluctance. This volume is adorned with coloured engravings, from plates executed in Japan; some of them are interesting, particularly two, which describe the funerals of officers of state. One of an earthquake and eruption of the mountain of Asama-yama, is a most furious representation of an event, however, so awful, that we regret the account of the spot where it took place, and of the phenomena attendant on it, is not more detailed.

The general statements in these volumes bear testimony to the truth of the narrative of Captain Golownin, whose observations, as far as he had an opportunity of making them, exactly corroborated those features in the Japanese character, which are here delineated by themselves.

LITERARY REPORT.

A new and impartial History of Ireland, from the earliest Accounts to the Present Time, is announced by Mr. M'DERMOT, author of "A Critical Dissertation on the Nature and Principles of Taste," &c. &c. The Work will go to Press as soon as 500 Signatures are obtained. In Seven Volumes, 8vo.

DR. ALEXANDER TILLOCH, Editor of the Philosophical Magazine and Journal, is preparing a Work, entitled, Dissertations introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse.

The History of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, comprising its ancient and modern state, to which is added an account of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, and Great and Little Wothorpe, in Northamptonshire, will shortly be published by Mr. DRAKARD, of Stamford. The work, although in a great measure compiled from former historians, contains, we are assured, several new and interesting documents, and many excellent engravings.

Lord DILLON, author of "Commentaries on the Military Establishments and Defence of the British Empire," &c. has, during his residence at Florence, composed a work under the title of "The Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Maltravers, an English Gentleman of the Seventeenth Century," now in the press.

Mr. J. HARRISON CURTIS has just published a Series of Cases, detailing the different species of Deafness, where he has pointed out the Modes of Treatment, to which he has annexed some Practical Remarks relative to the Deaf and Dumb. Diseases of the Ear were formerly considered as incurable, but, as it would appear, more from popular prejudice than from a deficiency in Medical science.

The Memoirs and Correspondence of CHARLES BROCKDEN BROWN, author of those extraordinary American Novels, Ormond, Wieland, Arthur Mervyn, &c. are nearly ready for publication; also Carwin the Biloquist, and other posthumous Tales of the same Writer.

Mr. WORDSWORTH has two new Poetical Works in the press. The first that will appear is entitled "Memorials of a Tour on the Continent," and the other, "Ecclesiastical Sketches."

Mr. BERNARD BARTON'S new volume, entitled "Napoleon, and other Poems," will appear early in March.

Mr. CHAMBERS has nearly ready for press Collections for a Biography of English Architects, from the fifth to the seventeenth century.

In the Press.

A System of Analytic Geometry, by the Rev. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, A.M. of the University of Dublin, and M. R. I. A.

Architectural Antiquities of Sefton Church, near Liverpool, consisting of Views, Plans, and parts of the Interior Ornaments, detailed at large from actual Measurement, and Etched in Outline, by R. BRIDGENS.

Collections towards a History of Ancient Institutions, Customs, Discoveries in Science, and Mechanical Inventions selected and abridged from "Beytrage zur Geschichte der Erfindungen," of Professor Beckman of the University of Gottingen; with various important additions.

Popery, the Mystery of Babylon; or the Abominations of the Church of Rome; by a Beneficed Clergyman of the Church of England, a Graduate of Cambridge.

Chinzica, a Poem, in Ten Cantos, founded on that part of the History of Pisan Republic, in which is said to have originated the celebrated Triennial Festival, called the Battle of the Bridge.

A New and Improved edition of the Florist's Manual, or Hints for the Formation of a Gay Flower Garden, by the Authoress of Botanical Dialogues, &c.

A New and Enlarged edition of the Art of Preserving the Sight to extreme old age, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

Observations on the Influence of Manners upon the Health of the Human Race; more particularly as it regards Females in the higher and middle classes of Society. By R. PALIN, M. D. Newport, Salop.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from January 1 to January 30, 1822.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Jan. 1	40	45	29,68	
2	35	42	29,70	
3	34	38	29,72	
4	37	38	29,26	
5	34	38	29,90	
6	34	38	30,05	
7	34	37	29,99	
8	34	38	30,13	
9	39	44	30,19	
10	29	41	30,11	30,08
11	34	47	30,14	30,22
12	37	48	30,26	30,31
13	41	48	30,27	30,23
14	37	47	30,23	30,20
15	36	40	30,17	30,14
16	29	35	30,13	30,08
17	25	36	30,08	30,15
18	27	42	30,20	30,30
19	36	46	30,35	30,31
20	41	48	30,14	30,17
21	34	48	30,27	30,34
22	34	44	30,40	30,35
23	37	46	30,28	30,14
24	38	48	29,98	29,82
25	40	47	29,85	30,04
26	39	43	30,04	30,11
27	28	41	30,25	30,28
28	35	51	30,19	30,12
29	30	43	30,15	30,19
30	26	42	30,28	30,33
31	39	44	30,27	30,30

Ideas relative to the Formation of Hail.

(Concluded from p. 78.)

Scarcely a year passes without injury being done to the crops in some part of Europe by hail showers, the stones of which are frequently as big as musket balls, plums, eggs, &c.; and Dr. Halley records instances of their being thirteen or fourteen inches in circumference, and weighing from five ounces to half a pound, which I think favours the idea, that instead of acquiring such a magnitude in their fall, by accumulations round the nucleus of a single drop of congealed rain, they are generated by some sudden convulsion of the atmosphere; particularly as we know that a great portion of the air through which they must pass, if not of a temperature to diminish their bulk, must at least be so warm as to prevent the congelation of any particles of vapour they might have the power of condensing in their descent. Now, as hail occurs most frequently when the presence of lightning shews the atmosphere to be overcharged with the electric fluid, and does not occur at all in those latitudes where lightning is unknown, I am induced to suppose, that electricity may have the power of causing a sudden expansion of the air, and consequently of generating intense cold; whereupon the particles of vapour contained in that part of the atmosphere will be immediately condensed, a number of these condensed particles (facilitated by the expansion of the air) will, by the force of their own attraction, combine, forming large drops of water, which being frozen by the excessive cold generated, descend by the laws of gravity, and produce the phenomenon of hail.

The appearance of the hail-stones (which seems to be the basis on which the common theory is founded) may, I think, be accounted for, by supposing that the central particles unite, and form drops of water before the expansion has reduced the atmosphere to the freezing temperature, that these drops are afterwards frozen, and constitute the icy centres, and that the less dense exterior coating is produced by the remaining particles being congealed before they are brought in contact. The size of the hail-stones may depend upon the degree of humidity, and expansion of the air, the obstruction offered to the union of the condensed particles of vapour by the force of their own attraction, being in proportion to its density. Under this impression I can easily conceive, (the resistance of the air being considerably reduced by sudden expansion) that the condensed and frozen particles of vapour would be forcibly attracted to each other, and accumulate to the magnitude recorded in many of the hitherto apparently exaggerated accounts. Deprived by my early entrance into the Navy of opportunities of acquiring philosophical knowledge, I feel conscious of my incapacity of determining a subject which does not admit of ocular demonstration; but I think it will be allowed, that the circumstances of hail being unknown within the Arctic Circle, where the electric fluid is inactive, and occurring most frequently with us when our atmosphere is charged with it, are near approximations to proofs that it derives its origin from electricity. And to prove that the sudden expansion of air will generate hail, I shall in conclusion give the following extract from a description contained in Gregory's Mechanics, of the Hungarian machine at Chemnitz, which discharges water from a mine by means of the compression and expansion of air. "There is a very surprising appearance in the working of this engine. On opening the cock" Q (communicating with a vessel containing compressed air and water) "the water and air will rush out together with prodigious violence, and the drops of water are changed into hail or lumps of ice. It is a sight usually shewn to strangers, who are desired to hold their hats to receive the blasts of air; the ice comes out with such violence as frequently to pierce the hat like a pistol bullet." Having shewn that artificial hail is produced by the sudden expansion of air, it remains for philosophers to determine, whether or not the electric fluid could cause the air to expand in the manner I have suggested. In the mean

time, as I find that I am not the first to entertain an idea of the electrical formation of hail (but the reviver of a rejected theory), I must offer a few remarks upon the objections made to it in Rees's Cyclopedia, the work I have consulted on the subject. After giving a short account of the theory entertained by Beccaria, the writer of this article says, "that all electrical theories are inadequate to account for the phenomenon of hail; because if it owed its origin to electricity, it would be a natural and ordinary production, and might be expected as frequently as rain; whereas the quantity of hail is not more, on an average, than $\frac{1}{100}$ part the quantity of rain." However, it is evident, that this assertion is perfectly inapplicable in the present theory, for it might certainly be admitted that the electric fluid occasionally generated hail by causing an expansion in the air, without inferring as a matter of course, that electricity could not exist without producing it. He observes, "that authentic accounts sufficiently testify the destruction occasioned by hail; that Mezeray mentions hail-stones which fell in Italy 100 lbs. in weight; and that Dr. Halley records some storms in which they were 13 or 14 inches in circumference, and weighed from five ounces to half a pound; but that the central part of every hail-stone originates in a drop of rain, according to the common opinion, is," he says, "too obvious to require proof." That the centres have been formed from drops of water I would not wish to deny; but the immense size which hail-stones occasionally attain, makes it improbable that they are generated by the tedious process assumed in the common theory, particularly as flakes of snow, which have equal opportunities of acquiring adhesions in their descent, never attain a similar weight, and who can pretend to say that they would not appear as they do if electricity were the agent employed in their formation? Although I am willing to allow that the accounts recorded by Mezeray and others may be exaggerated, yet it is well known that sheep have been killed by contusions from hail-stones, and many of your readers may remember, that a few years back, the French papers were filled with accounts of subscriptions for the relief of the inhabitants of a little village, who had been entirely ruined by its destructive ravages. The circumstance of hail being usually accompanied by thunder and lightning, is not allowed in the Cyclopedia to be a proof that the superabundance of electric fluid operates in its formation, but that thunder happens when the atmosphere is most replete with vapour, which is also favourable to the generation of hail. I have already observed in my theory, that I conceived the degree of humidity of the atmosphere would operate as one cause in regulating the size of the hail-stones; but as the electric fluid is inactive in the higher latitudes where hail is unknown, though there is no want of vapour to produce rain and snow, I think it appears evident, that "hail is the attendant on thunder," because it owes its origin to electricity.

N.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present most extraordinary season has created an unusual impulse to exertion during the heavy months of winter; which, together with the number of hands drawn from the country, by reason of the increased demand for articles of manufacture, has had the effect at least of keeping the labouring poor in full employment, and consequently moderately quiet, if not happily contented. It cannot be denied, however, that cheap as provision is, labourers in husbandry are too inadequately paid to enable them to procure even the common necessaries of life; and it must also unfortunately be admitted, that although the farmer is compelled to pare down his expenditure to the meanest point of reduction, every shilling *saved* out of the fair remunerating wages of the labourer, is but a negative gain to himself, which operates in a four-fold degree as a drawback upon his own profits, *by diminishing the consumption of his staple commodity*. Nevertheless hands have hitherto in England been devoted to industry, and not to spoliation, like the melancholy contrast of the sister kingdom; and the farmer still continues like his prototype the bee to gather riches, whereof *he* is not to partake!

The planting of leguminous crops is nearly completed, and although the lands have not been found to work well, owing to the absence of frost, yet the late dry weather facilitated the operations, and under all circumstances, the work is satisfactorily executed.

A portion of the turnip land also has been planted with wheat, and in a few instances the Talaverian variety has been preferred, but the rage is over—the late wet harvest at once drenched the grain and cooled the ardour of its admirers, and the remark that we made in our Report for July last, that "like all new and speculative measures carried to excess, *this* would end in disappointment," has been verified to the fullest extent of our anticipation; and we again repeat, that independently of the inaptitude of that grain to accommodate itself to our humid atmosphere in peculiar seasons, the practice of taking wheat after turnips cannot, in point of husbandry, for any length of time, be continued with advantage. The growing wheats exhibit an unfailing plant of vigorous appearance; but, considering the effect which the mildness of the season has had upon some of the vegetable creation, it is not so forward as we might reasonably have expected; and the early pasturing, which dry weather rendered

practicable, has completely dispelled the fear that it should become injured by premature exhaustion.

Turnips have made an abundance of top, and the root is proportionally deteriorated, but the Swedes having been principally stored for spring feed, there will be no want of a regular supply.

We heartily congratulate the landed interest on the prospect of a repeal of a small, and but a small, portion of the malt duty. But with respect to the proposed loan, we offer as a query, whether half the stated amount employed by government in the purchase of grain, to be held in reserve for future exigencies, would not prove more generally beneficial to farmers, than the partial accommodation which can otherways be afforded them.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the *quarter*, save where otherwise named.—Scotch Markets for the week preceding the dates.

	January 23d *to* 26th		30th *to Feb.* 2d		6th *to* 9th		13th to 16th	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Uxbridge, *by the load*	7*l* 0*s*	18*l* 10*s*	6*l* 10*s*	18*l* 10*s*	6*l* 10*s*	18*l* 0*s*	6*l* 10*s*	17*l* 0*s*
Aylesbury, *by the load*	8*l* 0*s*	17*l* 10*s*	7*l* 0*s*	18*l* 10*s*	7*l* 0*s*	18*l* 5*s*	7*l* 0*s*	18*l* 0*s*
Newbury	28 0	75 0	22 0	74 0	20 0	71 0	18 0	76 0
Reading	20 0	76 0	26 0	74 0	26 0	74 0	26 0	73 0
Henley	38 0	78 0	38 0	78 0	30 0	74 0	30 0	74 0
Banbury	28 0	70 0	28 0	70 0	24 0	68 0	24 0	66 0
Devizes	70 0	76 0	34 0	74 0	38 0	76 0	26 0	74 0
Warminster	28 0	76 0	28 0	74 0	28 0	72 0	28 0	70 0
Sherborne	50 0	78 0	50 0	80 0	54 0	80 0	48 0	80 0
Dorchester, *by the ld.*	10*l* 0*s*	20*l* 0*s*	12*l* 0*s*	21*l* 0*s*	11*l* 0*s*	21*l* 0*s*	11*l* 0*s*	21*l* 0*s*
Exeter, *by the bushel*	7 0	8 6	7 0	8 6	7 0	8 6	7 0	8 6
Lewes	44 0	64 0	40 0	64 0	48 0	60 0	42 0	68 0
Guildford, *by the load*	8*l* 0*s*	20*l* 10*s*	8*l* 0*s*	17*l* 10*s*	8*l* 0*s*	19*l* 0*s*	8*l* 0*s*	18*l* 0*s*
Winchester	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Basingstoke	34 0	74 0	34 0	72 0	24 0	72 0	44 0	71 0
Chelmsford, *by the ld.*	7*l* 10*s*	16*l* 0*s*	7*l* 0*s*	16*l* 0*s*	7*l* 10*s*	15*l* 0*s*	7*l* 10*s*	15*l* 0*s*
Yarmouth	38 0	54 0	28 0	52 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bury, *by the coomb*	18 0	30 0	20 0	30 0	0 0	0 0	18 0	28 0
Lynn	26 0	52 0	30 0	60 0	26 0	58 0	26 0s	58 0
Horncastle	32 0	45 0	36 0	43 0	36 0	43 0	32 0	43 0
Stamford	33 0	50 0	39 0	60 0	84 0	47 0	33 0	68 0
Northampton	36 0	69 0	32 0	60 0	32 0	60 0	38 0	68 0
Truro, 24 *gals. to bush.*	22 8	0 0	22 6	0 0	22 8	0 0	22 6	0 0
Swansea	42 8	0 0	42 8	0 0	42 8	0 0	40 0	0 0
Nottingham	46 0	0 0	45 0	0 0	43 10	0 0	43 6	0 0
Derby, 34 *qts. to bush.*	48 0	68 0	40 0	64 0	32 0	64 0	40 0	64 0
Newcastle	32 0	57 0	32 0	56 0	32 0	60 0	32 0	59 0
Dalkeith, *by the boll**	27 0	31 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	26 0	30 0
Haddington, *ditto**	26 0	31 6	27 0	34 0	28 0	34 0	27 0	34 0

* The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Peas, and Beans, is 3 per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Aggr. Aver. Jan. 19th. 49*s*. 3*d*.—26th, 50*s* 7*d*—Feb. 2d, 49*s* 9*d*—9th, 49*s* 0*d*.

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.

Kidneys	3*l* 0*s*	to	4*l*	0*s*
Champions	2 10	to	4	5
Ox-Nobles	1 10	to	2	0
Apples	0 0	to	0	0
Onions	0 0	to	0	0

MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.

Beef	2*s* 0*d*	to	3*s*	0*d*
Mutton	2 0	to	2	10
Veal	3 0	to	5	0
Pork	2 8	to	4	4
Lamb	0 0	to	0	0

COAL MARKET.

Jan. 18.

Newcastle, from 34*s* 9*d* to 41*s* 9*d*
Sunderland, from 35 0 to 43 6*d*

Price of Quartern Loaf in the Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 10½*d*.

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

SMITHFIELD—	Hay,	3*l* 0*s*	to 4*l* 0*s*	Aver.	3*l* 10*s*	0*d*
	Straw,	1 6	to 1 16	—	1 11	0
	Clover,	4 0	to 4 10	—	4 5	0
ST. JAMES'S.—	Hay,	2*l* 17*s* 6*d*	to 4 4	—	3 10	9
	Straw,	1 4	to 1 19	—	1 11	6
	Clover,	3 10	to 4 10	—	4 0	0
WHITECHAPEL.	Hay,	3 0	to 4 4	—	3 12	0
	Straw,	1 4	to 2 0	—	1 12	0
	Clover,	4 0	to 5 5	—	4 12	6

QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.

arrived Coastwise, from Feb. 11 to 16.

Wheat	10,274	Peas	1,862	Malt	6,215	
Barley	10,715	Tares	193	Beans	3,826	
Oats	10,015	Rape	—	Linseed	—	
Rye	10	Brank	198	Mustard	45	

Various Seeds, 506 qrs.—Flour, 10,027 sacks.
Foreign.—Mustard 75; and Hemp 40 qrs.

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.								New Pockets.							
Kent	2*l*	5*s*	to 4*l*	0*s*	Sussex	2*l*	0*s*	to 3*l*	0*s*	Kent	2*l*	5*s*	to 4*l*	4*s*	Sussex	2*l*	0*s*	to 3*l*	5*s*
Essex	0	0	to 0	0	Yearling Bags, 30*s* to 36*s*					Essex	2	10	to 3	10	Farnham	6	0	to 7	7

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Feb. 25, 1822.

THE importance of the measures which may be adopted by Parliament during the present session, is felt by the commercial interests, as well as by the agricultural interest, to be very great. In the present early days of the meeting, report has been, and continues to be, very busy; and expectation is on the tip-toe watching of possibilities. *It is said*, for instance, that beside what has already been announced in the House of Commons by the Marquis of Londonderry, the Corn Bill will undergo a complete revision, new averages will be established, and that protecting duties will be laid, varying according to those aggregate averages. *It is said*, also, that the present impediments to direct trade between the West India Islands of Britain and the United States of North America will be removed, and that the governments will recognise their interests in mutual concessions. Some go so far as to say, that a recent detention of a West India packet was for the purpose of communicating with the islands on this subject. *It is said*, moreover, that a variation in the duties on certain articles of import from Russia was expected, and that speculation had directed its calculations towards them. (TALLOW was one.)

Under these rumours and reports, the markets are somewhat agitated. The holders of corn see the market for that commodity abundantly supplied, and the more distant coast counties resorting readily to London. The holders of West India productions, especially of RUM, are not merely firm, but they determine on deriving an advantage from this expectation, and the currency, in consequence, rises. Prices may now be asked and agreed to, which not long ago would have excited a smile among a whole company of merchants. This article is expected to derive great benefit from the proposed arrangement, should it be adopted. We must wait, however, for the final adjustment of this proceeding, and for its effects, before we can fully appreciate it. As to the speculations in TALLOW, we apprehend that the season will eventually settle them, without appeal; and hitherto the winter having been remarkably mild, they have had no great good fortune to boast of.

COFFEE has partially followed the lead taken by Rum. It may be stated at full 1s. per cwt. higher, taking the market generally: certain kinds somewhat more. Nevertheless, the promptitude with which an abundant supply of this article can be obtained, has acted as a kind of drawback on the disposition to speculate extensively in it. It is not likely that any quantity to be sent direct from Jamaica, for instance, to the United States, will effect any sensible diminution of the mass remitted to Great Britain, where, it will be recollected, the principal owners and proprietors of estates reside, and connexions of all kinds are already established. The same argument applies to all the islands; and the supply imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope will remain as heretofore; whatever arrangement takes place in the west.—SUGAR is rather waiting an improvement, than is actually improved; yet within these few days appearances have indicated an increasing briskness among inquirers; and several mornings which have opened rather heavily, have closed with considerable spirit. In the Refined market the lower qualities have met with the greater acceptance.

We lately reported an advance on the prices of INDIGO, at the sale at the India House: the quantity then disposed of completely satisfied inquirers, and a later sale has been heavy, at a reduction of 3d. to 9d. per lb.

SPICES are rather in demand. Cinnamon of the last sale bears a handsome premium. Pepper is not lively, but steady. Pimento is raised, and is rising. The finer qualities of Spices generally, are likely to meet purchasers at a very respectable improvement.—We ought not to close this Report without alluding to the fluctuations which have taken place in the public funds; because not a few individuals of the commercial world occasionally invest great sums of money in those floating securities, and consequently, withdraw so much capital from the markets. It is true, that this is only for a time; but we have known it produce no trifling effects. Such merchants not seldom absent themselves, and their absence is noticed: or they attend with a marked indifference, and take no interest in what passes; this is felt as unpleasant by observers, and sometimes acts as a damper on the market. If only superfluous capital were consigned to the Stock Exchange, this would not be felt as an evil. It is likely that after a few weeks, as the measures of the British Government open on the public, the course of commerce and of the national interests at large may become more settled, more vigorous, and more profitable.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Jan. to 22d Feb. 1822.

Days. 1822.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India. Stock.	SouthSea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
Jan. 25	——	76⅛ ⅜	76 ⅛	96⅛ ⅜	107⅞	19½	——	——	——	——	4 6 pm.
26	238¼	76¼ ⅜	76⅛ 5⅜	96⅜ ⅜	108	19 7/16	——	238½	85⅛	78 pm.	4 6 pm.
28	238¼	76⅜ ⅜	75⅞ 6⅛	96½ ⅜	107⅝	19½	75⅞	——	——	——	4 7 pm.
29	——	76⅜ ⅜	76 5⅞	96½ ⅜	107½	19½	——	——	——	77 pm.	5 7 pm.
30											
31	239½	76½ ⅜	76⅛ 5⅞	96⅝ ⅜	107⅝	19 7/16	——	238½	——	76 pm.	5 7 pm.
Feb. 1	239½	76⅝ ⅜	76 ⅛	96⅝ ⅜	107⅝	19½	——	239	——	74 pm.	5 7 pm.
2	240½	77 ⅜	76¼ ⅛	96⅝ ⅜	107¾	——	——	240½	——	76 pm.	5 7 pm.
4	——	78 7⅛	76⅞ 7⅛	97 ⅜	107½	19¾	——	——	——	77 pm.	5 8 pm.
5	242½	77⅛ ⅜	77 ⅜	97⅛ ⅛	107⅛	19 11/16	——	241½	——	77 pm.	7 10 pm.
6	242½	78 7⅛	77⅛ ⅛	97½ 8⅛	106¼	19¾	——	——	——	77 pm.	6 10 pm.
7	242¾	78 7⅜	77⅛ ⅜	98 ⅜	106¾	19¾	——	——	——	79 pm.	6 8 pm.
8	241	77⅛ ⅜	77¼ 77	98¼ 7⅞	106¼	19⅞	——	——	——	78 pm.	5 9 pm.
9	242	77⅜ ⅜	77 ⅜	98 7⅞	105⅞	20	——	240	——	78 pm.	5 10 pm.
11	243	77¼ 78	77⅛ ⅛	97¾ 8⅛	106⅛	20 1/16	——	——	——	——	5 9 pm.
12	243	78 7⅛	77¼ ⅜	98¼ ⅛	105¾	19 15/16	——	241	——	77 pm.	5 9 pm.
13	243½	78⅛	77¼ ⅜	98¼ ⅛	105¾	20 1/16	77⅛	241½	——	77 pm.	5 9 pm.
14	244	78½ ⅜	77⅜ 8⅛	98⅜ 99	104⅝	20 3/16	——	——	——	76 pm.	5 10 pm.
15	244½	78⅞ ⅜	78¼ 7⅞	99 ⅜	104⅞	20 1/16	78⅛	243	——	75 pm.	5 10 pm.
16	——	79 8⅛	78 ⅜	99⅛ 8½	104½	20⅛	——	——	——	74 pm.	4 8 pm.
18	——	79 ⅛	78¼ ⅜	98½ ¼	103⅞	20¼	——	——	——	76 pm.	4 8 pm.
19	——	79½ ¼	78⅞ ⅜	98½ ⅜	103⅝	20⅜	——	——	——	61 pm.	par 7 pm.
20	247½	79¼ 8⅞	78½ ⅛	98 ½	104⅛	20¼	——	——	——	61 pm.	1 4 pm.
21	249	79 8⅝	78 ⅜	97⅞ ⅛	103⅞	20½	——	——	——	56 pm.	4 5 pm.
22	249	78⅞ 9¼	78 ⅝	97⅛ ⅛	104⅜	20½	——	——	——	50 pm.	par 4 pm.

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to April 1821, have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JANUARY 19, TO FEBRUARY 12, 1822, INCLUSIVE.

ALDERSON, J. Liverpool, oil-merchant. (Orred and Co.
Allsup, C. High-Holborn, hatter. (Pearce and Sons, St. Swithin's-lane
Annen, J. Church-row, merchant. (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street
Aspell, J. Manchester, check-manufacturer. (Hadfield
Atkinson, M. Lincoln, money-scrivener. (White, Grantham
Axford, T. Abingdon, wine-merchant. (Graham
Baker, T. Wolverhampton, mercer. (Wood
Banting, J. Cumberland-street, New-road. (Williams and Goddard
Billsborough, B. Lower Merton, cow-keeper. (Robinson
Blacklee, D. Cambridge, builder. (Chevell
Bond, W. Houndsditch, water-manufacturer. (Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street
Bowring, J. G. Fenchurch-buildings, broker. (Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street
Bramwell, J. Leadenhall-street, hatter. (Shelton and Clark, Old Bailey
Buckland, J. Chard, miller. (Baker, Ilminster
Bullock, T. Leadenhall-street, grocer. (Smith & White, Hatton-court
Burgie, J. Mark-lane, carpenter. (Leigh, Charlotte-str.
Butcher, J. Alphamstone, maltster. (Daniel and Co. Colchester
Camp, J. Wapping, victualler. (Hall and Willett, St. James's-street
Capon, J. Strand, batter. (Michael, South Sea Chambers
Cave, W. J. West Smithfield, coppersmith. (Thomas, Fen-court
Chinnock, R. Frome Selwood, builder. (Seymour
Coldman, J. New Kent Road, carpenter. (Meymott, Great Surrey-street
Colling, W. K. Liverpool, picture-dealer. (Mawdsley
Comte, H. Church-street, Bethnal-green, cabinet-maker. (Clift, Holborn-court
Curling, W. Shadwell, slop-seller. (Unwin
Dent, A. Saze-lane, merchant. (Kearsey and Spurr
Dicker, G. Dawlish, builder. (Brutton, Exeter
Dye, R. Peckham, wheelwright. (Dixon, St. Swithin's-lane
Edwards, E. Newport, draper. (Daniel, Bristol
Edwards, T. Brighton, merchant. (Warne, Leadenhall-st
Farmer, G. jun. Birmingham, roller of metals.
Fell, W. Workington, broker. (Thompson
Gallon, T. Leeds, stuff-merchant. (Foden
Gidden, F. sen. and jun. Princes-square, curriers. (Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-Inn
Gill, M. Skipton, haberdasher. (Bownell and Faithorne, Old Jewry
Gray, T. T. Wardour-street, cord-dealer. (Ewington, Hertford
Green, W. Exmouth-street, ironmonger. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane
Green, C. Leather-lane, victualler. (Vendereau and Comyn, Bush-lane
Grey, C. Oxford-street, horse-dealer. (Hall, Coleman-str.
Griffiths, T. Oxford-street, jeweller. (Appleby & Sergeant, Gray's-Inn
Halliley, R. Lumby, dealer. (Parker, Selby.
Hampson, R. and T. Liverpool. (Forrest
Hay, S. Upper Lisson-street, carpenter. (Carlon, High-street
Hemming, J. Upton, dealer. (Newmarch, Windrush
Herrington, J. Farcham, mercer. (Prior
Hill, J. Regent-street, tailor. (Rice, Jermyn-street
Holmes, R. Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper. (Hewett
Howard, J. Norwich, butcher. (Simson and Rackham
Jabet, R. Birmingham, printer. (Short, Solihull.
Jackson, W. G. and W. Hardley, Great Surrey-street, linen-drapers. (Jones, Size-lane
Jarvis, T. Adderbury, felt-monger. (Churchill and Field, Deddington
Jenkins, E. Picketstone, Glamorgan, miller. (Bassett, Bouvilston
Johnson, M. Leeds, woollen-cloth-merchant. (Smith and Moore
Joselin, J. jun. Smith's-buildings, rope-maker. (Turner, Lincoln's-inn-fields
Judd, R. R. and Fowler, B. S. Birmingham, dealers. (Tyndall and Rawlins
King, R. Coventry-court, grocer. (Carlon, High-street
King, J. Great Yeldham, linen-draper. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet-court

Knibbs, J. H. Lloyd's-coffee-house, underwriter. (Pasmore, Warnford-court
Knight, J. Barton-under-Needwood, draper. (Osborne, Burton-on-Trent
Lee, C. Haywood, maltster. (Brookes, Newport
Lidbetter, T. Southwick, corn-merchant. (Bellingham, Brighton
Lilley, N. Leeds, linen-manufacturer. (Richardson and Tolson
Macintyre, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Crump
Mackie, J. Watling-street, merchant. (Tomlinson and Co. King's-Arms-yard
Mann, W. T. Norfolk, farmer. (Cooper, East Dereham
Marsh, T. Cotton-mills, Stafford, miller. (Smith, Rugely
Maxwell, W. Lancaster, draper. (Pickford, Liverpool
Metcalf, M. Brunswick-place, merchant. (Alliston and Handleby, Cornhill
Mildred, T. D. Size-lane, merchant. (Kearsey and Spurr
Milnes, J. Halifax, grocer. (Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn
Morgan, G. M. Queenhithe, stationer. (Collins, Great Knight-Rider-street
Marcott, A. Warwick, draper. (Burbury
Newman, C. Brighton, inventor of coach lamps. (Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard
Niblett, F. St. Mary-Axe, milliner. (Warrond, Mark-lane
Pack, J. Fenchurch-street, merchant. (Lowden & Helder, Clement's-inn
Parker, J. and G. and Roberts, J. L. & T. Birchin-lane, merchants. (Lone and Bennet
Passmore, J. Farnham, linen-draper. (Holme and Co. New-inn
Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone, grocers. (Amory and Coles, Throgmorton-street
Pilsbury, L. Stafford, nurseryman. (Seckerson
Pitstow, J. Earl's-Colne, miller. (Andrew, Great Coggeshall
Polley, W. Providence-place, Walworth, rope and sacking-manufacturer. (Orme, Church-row, Stepney
Porter, S. London, stationer. (Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn
Pownall, J. E. Lambeth, money-scrivener. (Gaines, Caroline-street
Pownall, T. Handforth, Cheshire, maltster. (Dumville, Manchester
Prowse, T. Axbridge, surgeon. (Rassel, Bristol
Pyne, W. H. Queen-square, Westminster, bookseller. (Van Sandan, Nicolas-lane
Rawlinson, S. Paddington, coal-merchant. (Carlon, High-street
Richards, J. Exeter, cabinet-maker. (Terrill
Ridgway, R. B. H. Charles-street, wine-merchant. (Allen, Commercial Sale Rooms
Roper, A. Gosport, brewer. (Hewson, Gosport
Routledge, T. Liverpool, broker. (Leicester
Russel, H. and Bruce, R. St. Martin's-lane, cabinet-makers. (Parton, Bow Church-yard
Sampson, D. W. Giltspur-street, tea dealer. (Gellibrand, Austin-friars
Sharpe, W. Colcorton, butcher. (Baxter, Gray's-inn
Shirley, J. Moreton-in-the-Marsh, baker. (Griffiths, Chipping, Lowden
Smeeton, G. St. Martin's-lane, printer. (Davies, Lothbury
Smith, A. King-street, Scotch-factor. (Batsford, Horsley-down-lane
Smith, J. Russell-court, tavern-keeper. (Scargill, Cornhill
Smith, R. Humberton, dealer. (Hirst, Boroughbridge
Stead, W. S. Halifax, merchant. (Stephenson, Holmfirth
Stevens, J. Stafford, wine-merchant. (Leigh, Charlotte-row
Swann, T. Wardour-street, eating-house-keeper. (Richardson, Golden-square
Sylvester, T. Witney, currier. (Bigg, Southampton-buildings
Tanton, W. Prince Edward's Island, merchant. (Elworthy, Plymouth-dock
Tatner, C. Horton Kirby, farmer. (Collins, Great Knight-Rider-street
Thompson, J. Carlisle, manufacturer. (Mounsey and Sisson
Thompson, C. Deans, cattle-jobber. (Dawson, Newcastle
Thornley, J. Cheetham-hill, hat-maker. (Makinson, Manchester
Thurbon, J. March, draper. (Barley
Tomlinson, R. J. Bristol, oil-of-vitriol-maker. (Cook and Bengough
Valentine, R. Hatfield, miller. (Bond, Ware
Urmson, J. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Clare
Washbrough, M. Camberwell, stationer. (Abraham, Jewrystreet
Washburn, J. Great Marlow, wire-manufacturer. (Thomas, Bouverie-street
Weech, S. George-street, linen-draper. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry
Wells, J. St. Michael, near Winchester, grocer. (Lampard, Winchester
Whitbourn, J. Brook-street, oilman. (Shepherd and Pacey, Bartlett's-buildings
White, J. Great Winchester-street, stationer. (Aspinall and Co. Furnival's-inn
Williams, W. Langbourn-chambers, merchant. (Birkett, Cloak-lane
Williams, E. Liverpool, joiner. (Bardswell
Wilson, J. Ely, miller. (Peacocks, Cambridge
Wilson, E. Strand, merchant. (Lewis, Surrey-street
Winter, G. Norfolk-str. Strand, merchant. (Llewellyn, Noble-street
Woodward, T. Bridgewater, druggist. (Symes

DIVIDENDS.

ALMOND, W. jun. Calstock, Feb. 20
Alport, T. R. Birmingham, March 9
Andrews, J. Manchester, March 2
Andrews, J. Birmingham, Feb. 22
Archer, A. Soho, March 5
Armstrong, J. Odiham, Feb. 23
Baillie, G. and Jeffray, J. Finsbury-place, Feb. 13
Baines, E. Leicester, Feb. 15
Beasley, R. G. Austin-friars, Feb. 16
Beckett, R. Westbury, Feb. 27
Bell, W. Horncastle, Feb 25
Bowdige, T. Lime-street, March 2
Bristow, R. jun. Lloyd's-coffee-house, March 5
Brown, E. and Hindle, T. Blackburn, March 8
Brown, J. R. New-road, Feb. 5
Bryant, J. Liverpool, Feb. 16
Bryon, W. Hammersmith, Feb. 9
Burn, J. Lothbury, Feb. 19
Bysh, J. Paternoster-row, Feb. 23
Clay, J. Hull, Feb. 4
Coates, J. Worcester, Feb. 13
Colbeck, T. Fewston; Ellis, W. Bingley; Wilk, J. sen. Otley; Holdsworth, W. Bradford; and Holdsworth, J. Batley, Feb. 16
Colbeck, T. Fewston, Feb. 9
Crane, S. & H. S. Stratford, March 2
Crane, S. and H. S. Stratford, Feb. 23
Cross, W. Worcester, Feb. 5
Crowther, J. Huddersfield, Feb. 28
Cummins, J. Gloucester, Feb. 26
Dawson, R. Norwich, Feb. 16
Docker, J. Russell-street, March 23
Edwards, J. Warminster, March 1
Ellis, C. Birmingham, March 2
Enfield, W. and Brown, J. Norwich, Feb. 26
Essex, M. Wood-street, Feb. 23
Etches, J. Bury St. Edmunds, Feb. 18
Eybe, T. and Schmaeck, A. Bury-court, Feb. 19
Fincham, B. and Co. Epping, Feb. 19
Finley, T. H. Whittle-hills, Feb. 27
Forbes, W. and Lewis G. Liverpool, Feb. 13
Fox, R. Great Queen-street, Mar. 9
Fry, G. Tunbridge-wells, March 2
Gilbert, H. & Saunders, W. Brixham, Feb 15
Gill, J. M. Plymouth-dock, Feb. 19
Gordon, J. Liverpool, Feb. 26
Gratrix, W. Manchester and Furness, Feb. 22
Green, J. Oxford-street, Feb. 23
Grundon, W. New Malton, Feb. 19
Hackett, J. Bredon-on-the-Hill, Mar. 4
Hailstone, W. Mildenhall, March 9
Handley, Wm. Stretton-en-le-Field, March 4
Hanne, J. Bath, Feb. 23
Hancock, W. Bury St. Edmund's, Feb. 18
Hardistey, G. and Cowing, J. Bedford-court, Feb. 5
Heap, W. and J. Hepworth, Mar. 6
Hewitt, B., Bowman, E., and Bowman, J. E., Nantwich, March 4
Hirst, T. N. and Wood, J. Huddersfield, Feb. 28
Holmes, T. and Co. Long-acre, Feb. 19
Hooper, J. Tooley-street, Feb. 9
Hornby, B. Bernard-street, Feb. 5
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-str. Feb. 19
Irving, J. jun. Carlisle, March 4
Jackson, H. Great Prescott-str. Mar. 2
Jent, T. Piccadilly, Feb. 16
Johnson, A. Palmer's Village, Feb. 9
Johnson, W. Heybridge, Feb. 23
Johnston, J. Queen-street, March 2
Jones, J. and J. H. Feb. 19
Kemp, W. Bath, Feb. 27
Ker, T. Strand, Feb. 23
Lavender, J. Leominster, Feb. 15
Lewis, J. Three King's-court, April 2
Lovegrove, R. Arborfield, Feb. 11
Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street, Jan. 26
Massey, E. Coventry, Feb. 23
Middleditch, J. Bury St. Edmund's, Feb. 18
Miller, R. Old Fish-street, Feb. 23
Mumford, E. Liverpool, Feb. 11
Needes, J. Brick-lane, March 2
Nichol, J. and W. Old Jewry, March 2
Nichols, J. Earsham, Feb. 16
Ockley, V. Terrington, March 4
Palmer, E. T. Bedford, Jan. 22
Park, R. jun. Portsea, Feb. 9
Peck, J. Blackheath-hill, Feb. 19
Percy, R. and Force, J. Wimborne Minster, Jan. 22
Pitt, J. Cheltenham, Feb. 14
Phillips, H. and Co. Birmingham, Feb. 10
Plaskett, J. Dockhead, Feb. 16
Rayner, J. D. Bow, Feb. 23
Read, E. and Baker, T. Great Russell street, March 2
Reid, D. Princes street, Feb. 23
Reynolds, T. Highworth, Feb. 21
Richardby, J. Durham, Feb. 21
Richardson, A. and Welch, T. St. Mary-le-bone, Jan. 29
Richardson, T. Iron Acton, Feb. 22
Robinson, S. S. and Co. Change-alley, March 2
Roper, W. P. London, March 2
Schmaeck, A. Bury court, Feb. 19
Sedgwick, M. London, March 2
Shand, F. Liverpool, March 1
Sherwood, M. Doncaster, March 2
Shingles, S. Basinghall-str. Feb. 19
Slater, J. Market street, March 2
Smith, H. W. Bird's buildings, Feb. 19
Snuggs, J. W. A. and Walley, J. Lime street, March 2
South, J. Fulham, Feb. 26
Sowerby, J. W. Fish street hill, Mar. 5
St. Barbe, J. Austin friars, Feb. 16
Statham, P. and Shakespeare, G. Mar. 2
Swaine, R. and Co. Halifax, Feb. 16.
Symonds, C. and Taylor, W. Watling street, Feb. 9
Thomas, D. Greenwich, Feb. 26
Thompson, J. Keekle grove, March 1
Thompson, S. T. Cannon str. Feb. 23
Thurkle, G. New street square, Feb. 5
Tollervey, W. H. Portsea, Feb. 11
Treadway, T. Sloane square, Mar. 9
Underdown, T. Colyton, Feb. 15
Wardell, R. Brighton, Feb. 11
Webster, J. and J. Wakefield, Feb. 21
Welford, J. Broad street, March 2
Wetton and Co. Wood street, Feb. 23
Wilson, W. R. Crown court, Feb. 26
Wilson, P. Liverpool, March 4
Wosbey, J. Thaxted, March 1
Worral, W. Liverpool, Feb. 18
Wotherspoon, M. Liverpool, Feb. 19

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Execution, Feb. 12.—J. Tye and E. Rivers, for uttering forged notes, were executed in front of Newgate. The unfortunate individuals were convicted at the last Old Bailey Sessions. Tye, during the time of knocking off his fetters, maintained the most persevering taciturnity, and appeared perfectly resigned. He was long known as an offender of the first class; not merely for passing simulated paper, but as an utterer of bad coin. On the approach to the drop, while Tye was in the hands of the executioner, Mr. Brown, with his accustomed humanity, asked Rivers if he had any request to make? to which he replied, "Tell my sister I wish her to follow me to the grave." The two unhappy men were then placed upon the scaffold; and, on the preparations being completed, after a few minutes spent in devotion, they were removed from this world almost without a struggle.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the year 1822.

Bedfordshire, P. A. Lautour, of Staughton, Esq. *Berkshire*, Sir G. East, of Hall Place, Bart. *Buckingham*, B. Way, of Denham, Esq. *Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire*, R. J. Adeane, of Babraham, Esq. *Cheshire*, C. Wicksted, of Baddeley, Esq. *Cumberland*, W. Crackenthorpe, of Bank Hall, Esq. *Cornwall*, D. Howell, of Prideaux, Esq. *Derbyshire*, P. Gell, of Hopton, Esq. *Devonshire*, Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, of Nutwell Court, Bart. *Dorsetshire*, The Right Hon. Sir E. Nepean, of Loders, Bart. *Essex*, Sir G. H. Smyth, of Berechurch Hall, Bart. *Gloucestershire*, S. J. W. F. Welsh, of Painswick, Esq. *Herefordshire*, T. H. Symons, of Mynde Park, Esq. *Hertfordshire*, T. Daniell, of Berkhampstead, Esq. *Kent*, J. P. Powell, of Quex, Esq. *Leicestershire*, C. J. Packe, of Prestwold, Esq. *Lincolnshire*, Sir J. H. Thorold, of Syston, Bart. *Monmouthshire*, J. Jenkins, of Chepstow, Esq. *Norfolk*, Sir R. P. Jodrell, of Sall, Bart. *Northamptonshire*, J. Nethercoat, of Haselbeach, Esq. *Northumberland*, E. Craster, of Preston, Esq. *Nottinghamshire*, W. F. Handley, of Newark-upon-Trent, Esq. *Oxfordshire*, J. Blackall, of Great Haseley, Esq. *Rutlandshire*, T. Floor, of Whissendine, Esq. *Shropshire*, R. B. More, of Linley, Esq. *Somersetshire*, V. Stuckey, of Hill House, Langport Eastover, Esq. *Staffordshire*, P. Hussey, of Wyrley Grove, Esq. *County of Southampton*, R. Shedden, of Brooklands, Esq. *Suffolk*, A. H. Steward, of Stoke Park, Esq. *Surrey*, C. N. Pallmer, of Norbiton House, Esq. *Sussex*, J. Eversfield, of Catsfield, Esq. *Warwickshire*, M. Wise, of Leamington Priors, Esq. *Wiltshire*, E. Phillips, of Melksham, Esq *Worcestershire*, S. Ryland, of Kingsnorton, Esq. *Yorkshire*, R. Bethell, of Wise, Esq.

South Wales.—Carmarthen, W. Howell Bevan, of Pengay, Esq. *Pembroke*, J. Mears, of Eastington, Esq. *Cardigan*, T. Lewes Lloyd, of Wern Newidd, Esq. *Glamorgan*, Sir J. Morris, of Bryn, Bart. *Brecon*, J. Christie, of Cwmllwyfog, Esq. *Radnor*, E. Rogers, Stannage Park, Esq.

North Wales.—Anglesey, W. W. Sparrow, of Tynewydd, Esq. *Carnarvon*, W. Lloyd Caldecott, of the Cottage, Esq. *Merioneth*, J. Gill, of Pant Glas, Esq. *Montgomery*, J. H. Lyon, of Cefublwarch, Esq. *Denbigh*, S. Newton, of Pickill, Esq. *Flint*, T. Harrison, of Saathlwydd, Esq.

Late Floods—An official Report has been presented to the Navigation Committee of the City of London by the officers appointed to make a survey of the banks of the River Thames, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the injury done by the late floods, and in order that the proper repairs may be carried into effect. Some idea may be formed of the amazing height to which the water rose, as well as the almost unprecedented fact that it was neither promoted by an easterly wind nor sudden thaw, from the following extract from the Report:—"That it exceeded by four inches the height to which it rose in 1774, as recorded by a stone let into a wall at Shepperton; and two inches higher than it is recorded to have risen in the same year by a stone let into the wall of Isleworth church-yard." It is nevertheless gratifying to learn, that, although very serious injury has been done in many places to the towing paths, and to some of the finely-constructed locks, yet the navigation of the Thames in the City district was never impeded for an hour, nor were the up-country vessels for any length of time. From Christmas-day till Monday the 7th of January, may be stated as the longest period.

LENT ASSIZES, 1822.

Home Circuit. Before Sir R. Graham, knt. and Sir G. Wood, knt. Hertfordshire, March 7, at Hertford——Essex, March 11, at Chelmsford—Kent, March 18, at Maidstone—Sussex, March 25, at Horsham—Surrey, March 28, at Kingston-upon-Thames.

Oxford Circuit. Before Sir W. Garrow and Mr. Justice Richardson. Berkshire, March 4, at Reading—Oxfordshire, March 6, at Oxford—Worcestershire, March 9, at Worcester—City of Worcester, March 9, at the City of Worcester—Staffordshire, March 14, at Stafford—Shropshire, March 20, at Shrewsbury—Herefordshire, March 25, at Hereford—Monmouthshire, March 30, at Monmouth—Gloucestershire, April 3, at Gloucester—City of Gloucester, April 3, at Gloucester.

Midland Circuit. Before Sir R. Dallas, and Sir W. D. Best. Northamptonshire, March 2, at Northampton——Rutland, March 8, at Oakham——Lincolnshire, March 9, at the Castle of Lincoln—City of Lincoln, March 9, at the City of Lincoln—Nottinghamshire, March 15, at Nottingham——Town of Nottingham, March 15, at Nottingham—Derbyshire, March 20, at Derby——Leicestershire, March 25, at the Castle of Leicester—Borough of Leicester, March 25, at the Borough of Leicester—Coventry, March 30, at the City of Coventry—Warwickshire, March 30, at Warwick.

The Wellington Shield.—This magnificent trophy, executed in silver richly gilt, together with two ornamental columns of the same costly material, has been completed, under the superintendence of Messrs. Green, Ward, and Co. of Ludgate-street. It was ordered in 1814, by the Committee of Merchants and Bankers of London, as a splendid record of the Duke of Wellington's achievements; but the time which has since elapsed has not been thrown away: the subject has undergone the fullest study and reflection, the first artists have been employed, the designs and models have been made with the greatest taste, the workmanship has been directed with the utmost care and ability, and the result is undoubtedly one of the finest productions of art ever executed in the precious metals.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of King's Lynn. The most Hon. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, commonly called the Marquis of Titchfield, in the room of Sir Martin Browne Folkes, Bart. deceased.

County of Antrim. The Hon. Richard Seymour Conway, commonly called Lord Viscount Beauchamp, in the room of Hugh Henry John Seymour, Esq. dec.

Higham Ferrers. Viscount Normanby.

Oxford University. Right Hon. R. Peel.

Great Bedwin. Sir J. Nichol.

Buckingham. Mr. W. H. Freemantle.

Dublin University. Mr. Plunkett.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sir C. Paget, to be Groom of the Bedchamber in ordinary to his Majesty.

Mr. I. G. Thomson, to be Prussian Consul at Leith.

The King has been pleased to appoint William Richard Hamilton, Esq. one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. T. Thompson, to the vicarage of Adlington, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Tyson.—The Rev. Henry Ingilby, to the valuable livings of Swallow and Rigby, Lincolnshire.—The Rev. C. J. Blomfield, D. D. is appointed Archdeacon of Colchester.—The Rev. F. W. Blomberg, M. A. to be Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. G. Holcombe, D. D. to be a Prebendary of Westminster.—The Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, M. A. to be Canon or Prebendary of Canterbury.—The Rev. Samuel Carr, Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, elected by the parishioners Perpetual Curate of St. Mary Quay parish, Ipswich.—The Rev. R. J. Francis, to the Rectory of Carleton St. Mary, Norfolk.—The Rev. G. G. Stonestreet, LL. B. to be Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of York.—The Rev. C. Collier, to the Livings of Hambleton and Braunston, Rutlandshire.—The Rev. G. P. Buxton, to the valuable living of Mildenhall, Wilts.—The Rev. George Beckett, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Gainsborough and Prebend of Corringham.

Births.] At Thorndon Hall, the Right Hon. Lady Petre, of a daughter.—In Upper Guilford-street, the Lady of W. W. Maitland, Esq. of a daughter.—At her father's house in Southampton-street, the lady of Samuel Platt, Esq. of a son.—In Upper Bedford-place, Russell square, the lady of H. H. Oddie, jun. Esq. of a daughter.—The lady of Dr. Kerrison, of New Burlington-street, of a daughter.—Mrs. James Basire, of Chancery lane, of a son.—At Balham, Surrey, the wife of J. Hartnell, Esq. of a son.—In Gloucester-place, the lady of G. H. Cherry, Esq. M. P. of a son and heir.—At Thornton-heath, Croydon, the wife of Joseph Reid, Esq. of a daughter.—The lady of Rowland Alston, Esq. of a daughter.

Married.] At St. Mary-le-Bonne Church, Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. C. Jearrad, to Mr. C. Gale, of Store-street, Bedford-square—At Hornsey, J. Guest, jun. esq. to Martha, only child of W. Whitworth, esq. Hornsey—At Mary-le-Bonne Church, R. Smith, esq. of Southfields, Gloucestershire, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Francis

Colman Negus — At St. Martin-in-the Fields, T. H. A. Stephens, esq. of Park-house, Chelsea, to Maria Elizabeth, second daughter of Rev. R. Brickenden—At St. Michael's, College-hill, W. Boyd, esq. of the county of Down, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. C. Magnay, Lord Mayor of London—At Clapton, P. Brown, esq. to Susanna, second daughter of the late Christopher Edelman, esq. of Clapton—At Mary-le-Bonne Church, R. Smith, esq. of Southfields, Gloucestershire, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. F. Colman.

Died.] At Hackney, Mr. P. Levesque —In Bedford-place, Thomas Stokes, esq. of the Royal Navy—In the 83d year of his age, R. Johnson, esq. of Broad-street, Golden-square, St. James's—E. Jane, wife of Mr. E. Elkins, of Bermondsey—In the 15th year of her age, Julia Susanna, third daughter of the Rev. J. Newman, Vicar of Great Burstead—Lately, aged 8 years and 8 months, George Frederick Billinghurst Taylor, third son of Captain J. Taylor, P.M. late of the 54th Reg. of Foot, and of the Royal Flints Militia, and grandson of the late G. Billinghurst, esq. R.N. and great grandson of the late W. Billinghurst, esq. J.P. of Mischen-hall, Surry, and of High Billinghurst and Gatehurst, co. Sussex, and great nephew of the late Admiral T. Brodrick. He was a most dutiful, affectionate, and pious child, and is deeply and deservedly lamented by his afflicted parents and relatives—Mr. James Dewes, of Blackman-street, Southwark, aged 55—Maria, daughter of the late Thomas Macklin, esq. who published the splendid edition of the Bible—At his house in Great Queen-street, James Boyick, esq. 73 — At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, J. Gordon, esq.—At Enfield, Katharine relict of the late Mr. W. Stephens, formerly of Bartholomew-lane.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THE REV. T. D. WHITAKER.

At the Vicarage, Blackburn, on the 18th of December, 1821, the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A. aged 63. He was buried at Holme chapel, on the 24th. Dr. Whitaker was born June 8th, 1759, at Rainham, of which his father was then curate; but the next year succeeded his brother in the paternal estate of Holme. He received the rudiments of education from the Rev. J. Shaw, of Rochdale, and the Rev. W. Sheepshanks, at Grasington, in Craven. In 1775 he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. In the year 1782 the death of his father transferred his residence to Holme; and three years after he was ordained deacon by Dr. Law, bishop of Clonfert, who admitted him to the priesthood the year following. In 1797 he became perpetual curate of Holme, a chapel founded by his ancestors, but rebuilt and re-endowed chiefly at his own cost: took the degree of LL.D. in 1801, was presented by the archbishop of Canterbury to the Vicarage of Whalley in 1809, and to that of Blackburn in 1818. He married Lucy, daughter of T. Thoresby, Esq. of Leeds, a kinsman to the celebrated antiquary of that name, who survives him, and by whom he has left three sons and one daughter. As a literary man, in which character he is most generally known, he was distinguished not less for industry and acuteness in research, accuracy of reasoning, and extent of knowledge, than warmth of imagination and vigour of style. To the study of English antiquities he brought a rich store of classical information, and what is of much rarer occurrence, a correct and classical taste; and when to these we add the knowledge of such modern languages as throw most light on the subject, an intimate acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic dialects, on which our own is chiefly founded, and the habit of close attention to those numerous traces they have left in the rude tongue of the people around him, it may be admitted that few champions have appeared in the arena of antiquarian warfare more completely armed for the field. He must, indeed, be considered as having mainly contributed to the revival of a school in topography, which had well nigh become extinct. But topography, though the favourite, was by no means the only station he occupied; the Quarterly Review owed some distinguished articles to his pen. His theological works were confined to the publication of occasional sermons, but he had the enviable art of making every literary undertaking subservient to the great interests of religion and morality, without violating the proprieties of the subject in hand; an object which certainly no clergyman should suffer to escape his view. In this character, indeed, Dr. Whitaker was most exemplary. Placed in situations which gave him a sort of episcopal superintendence over a district no less than thirty miles in extreme length, nearly the same in breadth, containing twenty-four dependent chapelries, and occupied by more than 100,000 inhabitants, he exercised this important influence in a manner which might well have become a still wider sphere of labour. In his appoint-

ments to the chapels which came under his own immediate patronage, he was ever actuated by the purest and most disinterested motives; nor could any practicable scheme for promoting the temporal or spiritual welfare of his parishioners be proposed to him, which did not meet his ready concurrence and active co-operation. The principles which regulated his whole conduct as a clergyman cannot be better expressed than in his own words: "The dispensation of the Gospel has been committed to me within a certain district, and under certain forms and limitations. I owe, under the most solemn obligations, obedience to my immediate superiors in the church, and conformity to all its established rules: here I have no option; I eat my bread on that condition; if I transgress it, I am a dishonest man. I see, indeed, the genuine doctrines of my own church entirely neglected by some of its ministers, and mingled with fanaticism, democracy, and other poisonous combinations, by others; nevertheless, I know them to be the word of truth. I will, by God's grace, not reject, but separate them from these admixtures; preach them boldly, yet rationally; and if in so doing my motives are mistaken, my principles decried, and myself am classed with a sect to which I do not belong, I will bear my cross in patience." Blessed early in life with the possession of a patrimonial estate, to which he was ever enthusiastically attached, he became a planter and improver on no narrow scale, and in this profitable and patriotic pursuit, received the gold medal of the Society of Arts, while more than half a million of trees, rising gradually beneath his hand, gave grace and dignity to the rugged scenery around him. Adorned with these accomplishments, as an author, a clergyman, a subject, and a man, and endowed by nature and age with a commanding person, a venerable and expressive countenance, and a peculiarly animated eye, he seemed to possess the faculty of impressing his own image on the mind no less vividly than the features of landscape were depicted by his pen.

The titles of Dr. Whitaker's works are numerous. The reader will find them collected in the "Dictionary of Living Authors," and enumerated as they appeared in the periodical publications of the time.

R. M. PAYE.

For the following notice of this almost forgotten artist, we are indebted to the "Literary Gazette," which has put together a few particulars respecting him, perhaps nearly all that could be obtained. —"At an early period of the establishment of the Royal Academy, the works of R. M. Paye occupied a place on the same walls with those of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Northcote, and the contemporary artists of the day. His talents in every other quality but that of colouring were of the first class, and his works when he began the arts were not very deficient even in this particular. His first picture exhibited at the Academy, *A Girl Sewing*, attracted the attention of the Rev. — Potts, a relative of Surgeon Potts; whose portrait he painted, and afterwards engraved from it a private plate. He also painted an interior of a room, with a woman reading at a window; which performance, we have understood, was sold at a public auction for one of the Flemish masters. His principal excellence, however, was in subjects of a domestic character, where children were introduced. Among his best, were, a *Girl sketching a Boy on a Pavement*, and *Children at the Tomb of their Parents*. His larger paintings were those of *The Sulky Boy*, and its Companion: the former purchased by the late Lord Thurlow. Prints of them were engraved by Mr. J. Young, who also purchased several of his pictures, and was to the last a kind friend to him. As this artist rose into notice from the shades of obscurity, so also was the latter part of his life buried in oblivion; and if he did not avail himself of the facilities offered in the outset of his career, it was principally owing to a retired disposition, and an almost total exclusion from contemporary intercourse, which, though often attended with mortification and other petty miseries, is accompanied with advantages more than commensurate to its evils: It is the atmosphere of knowledge, and its influence is felt in the progress of others as well as in an acquaintance with whatever improvements occur in the field of art. It was with a view to promote this intelligence that Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the most beneficent manner, invited Mr. Paye to come among his brother painters; and there is little doubt, but that if the diffident artist could have been persuaded to mix more in the world, he would have found his way to academic honours, as well as to that distinction, the attainment of which the promise of so much talent appeared to warrant. As it happened, he was taken up and set down again, precariously employed; and, more fond of pleasing himself in the choice of his subjects than of indulging the public taste, he gradually lost the track in which he first set out, his pictures became woolly, and his execution slovenly, and there remained in his productions only the least

understood qualities (though very essential ones,) of composition and *chiaro oscuro*. The subject of this brief notice was first brought forward as a chaser; and had his paintings kept pace with the skill he possessed in that branch of art, he must have been at the head of his latter profession; and though he was not employed on watch-cases, like Moser, those who have seen casts from his works give him the preference to that able artist. Latterly the struggles and miseries of the painter accumulated; a paralytic stroke took away the use of his right hand, but it did not put an end to the exertions of his talent, for he soon obtained the power of painting with his left! In this practice his life ended; and for the last two or three years he was lost sight of by his friends, until his death was announced to have taken place about a month since. The style of R. M. Paye was chiefly to be admired for its *chiaro oscuro*; some of his early paintings resembled in effect those of Rembrandt.

T. WHATELY, ESQ.

Thomas Whately, esq. was the son of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Whately, of Derby. Born of a good family, he received a liberal education; after which, suitably with his inclination, he was articled to the medical profession, and became fellow apprentice with the celebrated author of the "Botanic Garden," —Dr. Darwin. Naturally attached to studious habits and the pursuits of anatomical and literary information, young Whately sought every opportunity for his mental improvement, and formed his judgment upon the foundation of ocular truth. As he advanced to manhood, he progressively enriched his mind, which, as a physiological student, he considered of the first importance to his present and future interests; so zealously, indeed, that his intense application induced a nervous head-ache, which continued, in modified degrees, to the last moment of his life. Perseverance led him forth into the world, endued with a great store of valuable knowledge. As a botanist, he was particularly distinguished: he invented an improved plan for the better management and more durable preservation of plants in sand and paper, which met with the sanction and approval of the most eminent votaries of Linnæus, and testimonies of its utility are recorded in the best and latest works on botany and horticulture. Free from the versatile and pre-disposing influence of hospital associates, he passed the several examinations of the colleges, societies, and critical ordeals in Scotland and England with so much advantage, that he gained the countenance and friendship of men of letters and medical fame. London, which has the strongest claims for practice and experience, now began to invite Mr. Whately to exercise his talents in pharmacy and the more scientific branches of physical operations. This brought his surgical skill into deep and forcible action. The quickness, ease, and certainty of Mr. Whately's performances on his patients, in the most difficult cases, decided his choice of confining himself wholly to surgery. Hence his fame spread widely among the afflicted, and his elevation as a surgeon became honourably established in the highest circles. Mr. W. was a constant friend to the poor and afflicted, both with his advice gratuitously and his benefactions. He was the friend of Christianity, and acted up to its dictates by his uniform example. He was thrice married, and his seven children and young and amiable widow, who have survived him, were his habitual and indulgent pride. Fond of domestic retirement and the study of phytology, he avoided the ostentatious glare of the fashionable world; and latterly led a retired life at Isleworth. He published, "Practical Observations on the Cure of Wounds and Ulcers on the Legs, without Rest," 8vo. 1799. "Practical Observations on the Cure of Gonorrhœa Virulenta in Men," 8vo. 1801. "Observations on Mr. Home's Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra," 8vo. 1801. "An Improved Method of treating Strictures of the Urethra," 8vo. 1804; 2d edit. 1806. "Cases of Two Extraordinary Polypi removed from the Nose," 8vo. 1805. "Description of the Treatment of an Affection of the Tibia, produced by Fever," 8vo. 1810. "Observations on Necrosis of the Tibia," 8vo. 1815.

COLONEL FOLEY.

Last month, Colonel Foley, the eldest son of the late hon. Andrew Foley, of Newport, in Herefordshire, and first cousin to the right hon. lord Foley. From his first entrance into public life, the conduct of this excellent senator was one continued course of the purest patriotism, united with the best feelings that could endear man to man in the social compact. That county, of which he was both the pride and ornament, gave back the due tribute of confidence, in return for his manly exertions, whenever the cause of the independent yeomanry or citizens claimed his assistance; his actions are indelibly recorded in every public meeting, and in every public question, whenever he was called upon for his senatorial support. He became representative for Herefordshire as soon as he was of age to take his seat in the House of Commons;

and he only withdrew himself from that situation, because he had not health (which had long been on the decline) to support the duties of a county member—retiring to serve in Parliament for the borough of Droitwich, in Worcestershire, where he might still discharge his parliamentary duties, devoid of that fatigue which his former situation imposed upon him. The latter county, in which he was brought up, bears ample testimony to the virtues of this lamented English gentleman, of which character he was an admirable model; and his name will be pronounced with grateful sympathy wherever he was known, as long as that character remains on record in our isle.

R. O. WYNNE, ESQ.

On the 12th of August last, of cholera morbus, Richard Owen Wynne, esq. Chief Judge of Decca, in India, and the second son of the late William Wynne, esq. of Peniarth, in Merionethshire. Mr. Owen Wynne's talents were of a superior kind, and the independency and uprightness of his career whilst Judge of Juampore, and afterwards whilst he presided as Chief Judge of Dacca, repeatedly called forth the warmest applause and approbation. But his excellences in a judicial capacity were equalled by his humanity and genuine benevolence as a man; and his loss will long be deplored by many who have experienced the sincerity of his friendship and the munificence of his patronage. His only child, Jane Wynne, died at Morben Lodge, in Montgomeryshire, on the 22d of July last, a few weeks prior to her lamented parent, in the sixth year of her age.

R. FALCONAR, ESQ.

At Nairn, on the 3d ult., Robert Falconar, esq. Sheriff-Substitute of Nairnshire, in the 70th year of his age. The character of this excellent man has been so long established, that it can receive no additional lustre from any tribute that can be paid; but were his many virtues to pass without notice on an occasion like the present, the charge of ingratitude might be attached to those among whom he held, for so long a period of years, such a high judicial situation, and to whose happiness he so largely contributed. As a judge, his impartiality and integrity were universally acknowledged; and the respect paid to his decisions was such, that they were seldom indeed appealed from, and never in any single instance altered. As a magistrate, he was active and vigilant, but at the same time mild and benevolent. The powers of his mind were naturally great; and the extent of his information on every subject gained him the respect, and the amiableness of his character, secured him the esteem of all.

PERCIVAL LEWIS, ESQ. F. A. S.

Aged 64, Percival Lewis, esq. He was son of Edward Lewis, esq. of Downton, co. Radnor, M. P. for the borough of Radnor, and was educated for the bar, became a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and attended the Welsh Circuits, before his marriage with Miss Cray, a lady of fortune. He then quitted the profession of the law, and accepted a commission in the North Hants Militia, in which he commanded a company several years; on retiring from the regiment, he sat down at a beautiful cottage near Lymington (now the residence of Sir John P. Dalrymple, bart.), and there he passed nearly twenty of the latter years of his life. He was in the commission of the peace for Hampshire. In 1811, he published, "Historical Inquiries concerning Forests and Forest Laws, with Topographical Remarks on the Ancient and Modern State of the New Forest;" a work which was well received, and of which he was encouraged to undertake a revision for a second edition, having collected materials for that purpose. He was a man of engaging manners, and of a convivial disposition. By his wife, who died some years since, he had five sons, four of whom are living. He had for some time held the offices of Recorder for St. Alban's, and of Agent for New Brunswick.

C. KNYVETT, ESQ.

In Blandford-street, Pall Mall, on the 19th of January, Charles Knyvett, esq. in his 70th year, after a lingering illness. He was long known and highly respected in the musical world. His professional talents procured him the patronage of George III. at an early period, and that patronage was extended to him by his present Majesty. Mr. Knyvett had three sons, one of whom is on the staff of the British army: he educated the other two for the musical profession, and the distinction which they have attained, as performers and composers, with the respectability of their private characters, manifest the excellence of parental instruction, moral and scientific. His companionable qualities, good sense, and knowledge of the world, rendered him an acceptable guest to many of our nobility during the musical vacations, particularly to the Directors of the Ancient Concerts; and it may be truly affirmed, that his merits, personal and professional, will long be remembered and esteemed by all who knew him.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Higher Gobion, Mr. J. Paternoster to Miss Nash.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Miss Claridge—At Wooburn, Mrs. Parry.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wickham Chapel, Mr. R. Morris to Miss J. Hedges—At Newbury, Mr. T. Morecroft to Miss E. Woodroffe—Mr. S. Skinner to Miss M. Morris—At Reading, Mr. Mansfield to Mrs. Cowell—Mr. J. Webb to Miss M. A. Keep—At Greenham Chapel, Mr. H. Butler to Miss J. Holms.

Died.] At Buscot Park, E. E. Loveden, esq. 72—At Whitchurch Mill, Mr. H. Turner 82—At Speenhamland, Mr. C. Coster—At Reading, Mr. J. Cooper, sen.—Mr. J. Bickham—At Maidenhead, J. Payn, esq. 77—Mr. Clark—At Crookham House, Mr. Tull—At Newbury, Mrs. Fowler—Mrs. Wilkins—At Windsor, Mr. Hatch—At Wokingham, J. Webb, esq.—Mrs. Goodchild—Mr. D. Jackson, 92—At Wallingford, the Rev. E. Barry, D.D.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The trustees of Sparrows Herne Turnpike are making a most excellent improvement in the road at the Aylesbury entrance of the town of Tring, by cutting an entirely new line through the inclosures, to avoid the present dangerous turn of hill.

Married.] Mr. Cox, of Aylesbury, to Miss E. Terry—Mr. R. Stevens, of Denham, to Miss L. Atkins.

Died.] At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. Knibb, 78—At Stoney Stratford, Mr. R. Longman—At Aylesbury, M. Hill, 91—At High Wycombe, Mrs. King.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Robinson to Miss Bidwell, of Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. P. Douglass, 63, Master of Corpus Christi College— ... Risley, esq.—Mr. J. Aspleu—Mrs. Mason—Mrs. Smith, 77.—At Chatteris, Mrs. Richardson.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, G. Walmsley, esq. to Miss H. Hilton—Mr. Price to Miss Jackson—Mr. J. P. Newell to Miss Nuttal—At Astbury, Mr. C. Johnson to Miss F. Eaton—At Wymonbury, Mr. J. Latham, to Miss E. Armstrong—At Witton, Mr. Siddeley to Miss E. Saxon.

Died.] At Chester, J. Harrison, esq.—Mr. Stanford—Mr. W. Sefton—Mr. J. M'Lean—Mrs. M. Timbleberry—Mr. Millington, 81—At Park Green, Macclesfield, Mr. J. Latham—At Arden House, Mrs. Orrell—At Knutsford, Mr. P. Dean—At Malpas, the Rev. R. Bridge—At Parkgate, Miss Tomlinson—At Old Withington, John Glegg, esq.—At Dee Bank, Miss C. Leicester, of Stanborne Hill—R. Richardson, Esq. of Capenhurst—Mr. Cook, of Hack Green, near Nantwich.

CORNWALL.

An epidemic disorder, of the nature of low typhus fever, has prevailed at Penzance and its vicinity. Between two and three hundred persons were affected by it, but few deaths have taken place. The disorder, it is supposed, has been occasioned by the flooding of the extensive marshes in the neighbourhood by the late rains, and the consequent accumulation of stagnant water upon them.

Married.] At Launceston, Mr. W. King to Miss J. Dinham—At St. Martin's, Mr. J. Walter to Miss A. Lean—At Redruth, R. D. Mitchel, esq. to Miss E. Hichens—At Kenwyn, M. Roberts, esq. of Lemellyn, to Mrs. Ferris.

Died.] At West Looe, Mrs. Rundle, 71—At Portlooe, Mrs. Hancock—Off Mevagissey, Lieut. J. Forman, R. N.—At Launceston, Mrs. Hervey, 81—At Lestwithiel, T. Hext, esq.—At Callington, Mrs. Whitley—At Helston, Mrs. Lane—At Trewarthenick, Mrs. Baker, 79—At Polperro, Z. Job, esq.—At Bodmin, Mrs. Hambly.

CUMBERLAND.

It is intended to take down rather more than one half of the nine-gun battery wall at Carlisle Castle, in order to repair it completely. A damage extends from the first buttress of this fine old building, at the south end, to nearly the fourth.

Married.] At Carlisle, W. F. E. Liardet, esq. to Miss C. F. Liardet—Mr. J. M'Millan to Miss J. Bewley—Mr. D. Armstrong to Miss Noble—Mr. J. Etchells to Miss M. Stuart—Mr. J. Wilson to Miss J. Mark—Mr. J. Palmer to Miss M. Hill—Mr. R. Armstrong to Miss M. Mitchell—Mr. T. Leeman to Miss E. Tinning—At Whitehaven, Mr. Sherwen to Miss Cragg—At Penrith, Mr. J. Thompson to Miss A. Winskill—At Workington, Mr. B. Bell to Miss M. Hurtgrove—At Wetheral, Mr. J. Fisher to Miss S. Atkinson—Mr. W. Morley to Miss H. Graham—Mr. T. Dixon to Miss S. Peascod.

Died.] At Carlisle, Miss A. Atkin—Mrs. Edgar—Miss A. Ritson—The Rev. J. Brown, drowned—Mrs. S. Wright—Mrs. M. Sowerby—Mr. W. Irving—At Blencogo, Mr. R. Huddart—Near Penrith, Mrs. Bamber—At Penrith, Mrs. Walker—Miss A. Ward—Miss Patrickson—Mrs. Birkett, 82—Mrs. M. Hewlett, 93—At Brigham, Mr. J. Nowell—At Park Rigg, Stapleton, Mr. J. Graham, 100—At Newbiggin, Mr. S. Rea, 83—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Russel—Mr. R. Steel, 78—Miss Ledger—Mrs. Burroughs—At Wigton, Mrs. M. Story—At Keswick, Miss M. Denton—Mrs. Dixon, 86—At Allenby, Mr. W. Harrison, 84—At Stamburn, Mr. J. Stevenson, 79.

DERBY.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Webster to Miss H. Hudson—Mr. J. Collar to Miss Goodwin—At Ashbourne, Mr. R. Barker to Miss H. Smith.

Died.] At Clown, near Chesterfield, Mr. J. Newton, 60—G. Baker, esq. of Darley Hall—At Codnor Park, Mrs. Elnor—At Sinfin, Mrs Bancroft, 90—At Whittington, Mrs. Dixon—At Derby, Mr. J. Tunicliff.

DEVONSHIRE.

The road from London to Plymouth Dock has been measured, by direction of the Proprietors of the Subscription Coach, by Mr. Maule and an assistant: it occupied eleven days.—The exact distance from London to Plymouth Dock is two hundred and thirteen miles, five furlongs, and forty yards. The distance from Exeter to Plymouth Dock is forty-six miles.

Married.] At Plymouth, Mr. J. Skardon to Miss Sweet—Mr. B. Milliner to Miss G. Luke—At Exeter, W. Danby, esq. to Miss Gater—Mr. R. Phillips to Miss A. Patch—Mr. T. Chamberlain to Miss Bryant—J. Russel, Esq. to Miss C. S. De Mey—Mr. Venn to Miss M. Gale—At Halburton, near Tiverton, Mr. J. Babb to Miss L. Newman—At Plympton St. Mary, E. Clarke, esq. to Miss A. L. Treby—At Alphington, Mr. T. Hussey to Miss E. Barlow—At Moretonhampstead, G. Brugg, Esq. to Miss E. Germon.

Died.] At Exeter, G. Daniel, M. D.—Mr. W. Hicks—Mr. R. Royle—Mad. de Roudeau—Miss C. Teed—At Barnstaple, Mrs. Knott, 82—At Axminster, G. W. Poole, esq.—At Colliton, Mrs. Batstone—At Plymouth, Mrs. Shepheard—Mr. P. Nettleton, bookseller—Mr. S. I. Nobbs—At Topsham, Mr. R. Tronke—Mrs. S. Peters, 82—At Fursdown, Mr. J. Stone—At Tiverton, H. Strong, esq.—The

Rev. C. Hill, of Trentishoe and Justice—At Teignmouth, Mr. T. Bartlett—At Stoke, Miss Spry—At Plymouth Dock, Mr. R. Rutledge—Mr. P. Gribble—At Foss, Mrs. Morrice, 87—At Heavitree, Miss Allardyce.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Lieut. Burney, R. N. to Miss M. Burnett—At Symondsbury, Mr. Jenkins to Miss Balston—At Dorchester, Mr. Lanfield to Miss Galpine.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Strickland—Mrs. Mayo of Yeovill—At Weymouth, Miss E. Everitt—At North Cadbury, Mrs. Lucas—At Bridport, Mr. T. Balsten.

DURHAM.

A complete overturn has lately been made in the settlement of Pitmen, under the usual bonds, by which they have for many years past been engaged. By a late decision of the Court of King's Bench, in the case of The Township of Westoe and the Parish of Gateshead, (which has not found its way into the reports) no settlement can be established under such an instrument, inasmuch as certain holidays are allowed to the pitmen, and there are various other *exceptions*, by which the *hiring for a year* is declared *incomplete*.

Married.] At Darlington, Mr. J. Dodds to Miss M. Hobson—Mr. J. Clint, of Bent House, to Miss M. Tolson—Mr. W. Ord, of Bishopwearmouth to Miss E. Pearson—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. T. Morgan to Miss Clark.

Died.] At Darlington, Mrs. E. Douglass—Mr. R. Balmer—At Durham, Mrs. Loughborough—At South Shields, Mr. T. Pringle—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. T. B. Davison—At Bishop Auckland, Mr. J. Bambridge, 78—Mrs. Bowness—At Chester-le-street, Mr. R. Allison—Mrs. Hannum—At Sunderland, Mrs. M. Mitchel—Mr. C. Appleton, 73—At Thornton-le-Beans, Mrs. Hamilton.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Little Waltham, Mr. Piper to Miss S. Hitchcock—At Dovercourt, the Rev. Mr. Irvine, to Mrs. Brome—G. J. Dettmor, Esq. of Wanstead, to Miss H. Cuerton.

Died.] At Sible Hedingham, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson—At Chelmsford, Mrs. Clarke, 99—At Saffron Walden, Mrs. S. Cockett, 87—At Stanford Rivers, Mrs. S. Neville—At Lamarsh, J. Parmenter, Esq—At Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Mrs. F. M. Smyth—At Chelmsford, Mrs. M. Jackson, 90—At Colchester, J. Mills, Esq. 87—At Great Bunstead, Miss J. S. Newman—At Heydon, Sir B. B. H. Soame, bart.—At Walthamstow, Miss Meyer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stroud, Mr. B. Bucknell to Miss Adkins—Mr. E. Bucknall of Ebley, to Miss King.—Mr. T. Freem, of Kingsdown, to Miss A. Riddiford—At Cliffton, R. Guest, Esq. to Miss E Green.—At Painswick, D. G. Chance, Esq. to Miss H. M. Evans.—At Tewkesbury, Mr. H. Morse to Miss S. Easthope.—At Cirencester, Mr. A. Dore, to Mrs. Nicholls.—At Westbury-on-Trimm, Mr. Rowland, to Miss J. Handy—At Gloucester, Mr. E. Jones to Miss Bourne—At Stinchcombe, Mr. J. Smith to Miss M. Chapple.

Died.] At Stoke Orchard, Mrs. Pearce, 80—At Thornbury, Mr. J. Counsell — Mrs. Oakley—At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Dick, 96—At Gloucester, R. N. Thomas, Esq—Mrs. M. Wood, 85—Mr. R. Allen—At Minety, Mr. J. Teiling—At Rodborough, Mr. J. Buck, 85—At Badminton, Mrs. Kingston—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Leigh—Miss E. W. Wathen, of New-house—At Westbury-upon-Trimm, Mr. S. Thatcher—At Stroud, Mr. T. B. Thornton—J. King, Esq—At Dymock, Mrs. Smith, 74—At Fairford, Mr. T. Rose—At Eastington, Mr. J. Price, 84—At Bristol, Mrs. J. Hayward—At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. Hands, Surgeon.

HAMPSHIRE.

W. Brampston, Esq. of Oakley-hall, has, at his sole expense, rebuilt Dean Church, at the estimated cost of 7000*l.* or 8000*l.* The edifice is splendid and beautiful.

Married.] At Barton Stacey, Mr. J. Lewis to Miss E. Lywood—At Winchester, Mr. S. Mathews to Miss Flight—At Bishop's Sutton, Mr. J. Morgan to Miss Andrews—At Ringwood Mr. Dyer to Miss E. Hicks—At Southampton, Mr. J. Belbin to Miss L. Humby—At Minsted, Mr. T. Page to Miss M. Ketford—The Rev. H. B. Draper to Miss Chalkley—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. J. Moorey to Miss M. Wheeler—Mr. S. Compton to Miss B. Jones.

Died.] At Burton, Mr. B. Elliot—At Oakley Hall, Mrs. Bramston—At Romsey, Mrs. Cross—Mr. G. Withers, J. Butter, Esq.—At Southampton, Mrs. S. Targett—Mrs. S Baker—Mrs. A. Wingrove—At Barton's Village, Isle of Wight, Mr. Peach—At Hill, near Southampton, Mrs. Harris—At Winchester, Miss M. Wilkins—Mrs. Williamson—At Redbridge, Mrs. J. Hoare—At Eggbury, Mr. R. Vincent—At Broughton, S. Hattet, Esq—At Portsea, the Rev. J. Griffen—At Hartley Wintney, Mrs. Husband—At Upper Clatford, Mr. S. Sopp.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. J. Corbett to Miss A. Andrews.

Died.] At Allensmore, near Hereford, T. Gilbert, 120—At Newport, T. Foley, Esq. M. P.—At Leintwardine, Mrs. Mason, 93—At Leominster, Mr. T. Hall—J. Tudor, Esq.—At Upper Sapey, Miss M. Lipscombe—At Ledbury, S. Rickards, Esq—Mr. Whittaker—At Hereford, Miss E. Allen—At Huntington Park, Mr. W. Lovett—At Whittern, Mrs. Domville—At Little Marcle, Mr. M. Bosley, 76—At Kington, Miss E. Evans.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Rickmersworth, Mr. T. Fellows to Miss M. Howard.

Died.] At Hitchin, Mr. C. W. Gibbon, second son of Mr. Gibbon, Attorney—Mr. J. Watford.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. G. Wood to Miss S. Burbidge.

Died.] At Great Staughton, the Rev. J. Pope, B. D.

KENT.

The inconvenience of a bar, under which the Harbour of Dover has occasionally laboured, is likely to be remedied. A plan for driving away the beach as soon as it may collect, by the force of backwater discharged through large iron cylinders, has been carried into effect at a great expense, and the first of three lines of cylinders having been completed, has been tried with the most perfect success.

Married.] Lieutenant Stewart, R. N. of Sandwich, to Miss E. Palliser—Mr. W. H. Weeks to Miss Hearne—At Canterbury, Mr. W. Martin to Miss A. Pout—Mr. W. Fin to Miss P. Staplor—At Chatham, Mr. J. Brisley to Miss Etherington—At Lydd, Mr. T. Stutley to Miss E. Brignell—Mr. J. Claris, of Canterbury, to Miss B. Chalk—At Lenham, Mr. S. Wrake to Miss L. Dennet—At Rochester, the Rev. J. Stokes to Miss Francks—At Staplehurst, J. Ottaway, Esq. to Miss E. Watson—At Sittingbourne, J. G. Smith, Esq. to Miss A. Blake.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Decaufour—Mrs. A. Shott, 82—Miss S. Tiddeman—Mr. T. Church, 76—At Greenwich, Mrs. Garrick, relict of G. Garrick brother of the noted D. Garrick, Esq—At Faversham, Mrs. Guest, 78—Mrs. Whitbread, 101—At Maidstone gaol, R. Mathews, 76, who had been imprisoned for a trivial debt twelve years—At Wolverton Vicarage, Mrs. Quartley—At Chatham, Lieut. S. J. Holland—At Fordwich, Mr. T. Webb—At Eythorn, Mr. W. Bean—At Broadstairs, Mr. T. Castle, 75—Mr. E. Nethersole, 89—At Westwell, Mrs. Chapman—At Ramsgate, Mr. Bugden, 74—Mr. Cull, 86—Mrs. Harvey—At Margate, Miss Ardesoif—At Smarden, Mr. J. Woollett, 90—At Lydd, Mrs. M. Dray, 86.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, W. Essen, Esq. to Miss H. Jackson—Mr. W. Craig to Miss E. Cruickshank—At Manchester, Mr. T. L. Silbum to Miss M. Richardson—Mr. W. Oakes, of Manchester, to Miss Rosson.

Died.] At Bolton-le-Sands, H. Berry, Esq—

Alexander Gregson, Esq. of Samlesbury, near Preston, 87; he was born in the same room in which he died, and resided in the same house the whole of his life—At Manchester, Mr. W. Ogden, Printer—Mr. N. Tompson—Mr. S. Hyde—At Warrington, Miss A. Lowe—Mrs. Shuttleworth—Mr. T. Bindloss, late Clerk of the Customs, Liverpool—At Lancaster, Mr. J. Calvert, 71.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Market Harborough, Mr. Runham, to Miss Walkham—Mr. King, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Turner—At Saxelby, Mr. G. March to Miss L. Johnson—At Sheepy, Mr. Wilkins to Miss Walton—At Long Whatton, Mr. J. Peet to Miss C. Pickard.

Died.] At Kirkby Mallory, the Hon. Lady Noel—At Leicester, Mr. R. Rudd—Mrs. A. Gibson—At Market Harborough, Mrs. Waterfield, 74—At Lutterworth, Mr. Bottril

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Steeping, the Rev. J. Tumman to Miss Hurst—At Horncastle, J. C. Hatchet, Esq. to Miss T. R. Rowson—Mr. W. Baumber, of Skirbeck, to Miss A. Andrews—At Welton, Mr. J. Frith to Miss Hewett—At Grimsby, Mr. T. Hendries to Miss J. Pearson—Mr. J. Dalstrom to Miss A. Sheardown—At Holbech, Mr. F. Thomas to Miss Savage—Mr. Lewis to Miss Winckley.

Died.] At Alford, the Rev. Mr. Bean—At Aswardby, R. C. Brackenbury, Esq.—At Deeping St. James, S. Greaves, Esq. 84—At Stamford, Mrs. Barker, 87—At Boston, Mrs. True—Mr. R. Ashling—At Lincoln, Mrs. Metcalfe—At Horncastle, Mrs. Burton—At Ruskington, Mr. A. Brown, 74—At Louth, Mrs. R. Fotherby—Mrs. Pemberton, 85—At Croxton, Mrs. Humberstone—At Uppingham, Mrs. Mould—At Braceborough, Mr. G. Banks—At Grantham, Mrs. Whitworth—At Sibsey, Mr. Bratton, 81—At Spilsby, Mrs. Ballingham—At Woolsthorpe, Mr. P. Harris—At Stoke Lodge, Mrs. Wormsley—At Bourn, Mr. R. Hamson, 86.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A sort of avalanche has taken place near Chepstow. About three acres of that part of the Martridge Wood which lies between the Lover's Leap in Piercefield Walks and the Cold Bath, has slidden down towards the river, carrying with it some fir trees, the underwood, and some rocks. It was doubtless occasioned by the large quantity of rain which had fallen.

Married.] R. Fothergill, Esq. of Carleon, to Miss C. Elderton—At Ragland, Mr. J. Harris to Miss Pigott.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mr. R. Tombs.

NORFOLK.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, among their premiums lately awarded, voted to Mr. Holditch, for his life beacon, the Silver Medal and Ten Guineas. This life beacon has been erected upon the sand near Lynn, where, after repeated attempts, Mr. H. succeeded in fixing a main post with a top-mast upon it, which main post he secured by bracers of iron attached to stones of immense weight buried in the sand. Upon the beacon, seats are provided for the reception of persons who may be shipwrecked.

Married.] At Diss, Mr. Haxell to Miss Fulcher—At Aylsham, Mr. J. F. Weavers to Miss M. Alcock—A. M. Dennis, Esq. of Binham, to Miss S. Tuck—At Taverham, Mr. Juby to Miss Dunn—At East Dereham, Mr. J. Clements to Miss M. Parsons—At Lynn, Mr. H. Hodson to Miss H. Walker—At Yarmouth, Mr. H. Shreeve to Miss A. Buttifant—The Rev. Mr. Thompson to Miss Taylor—Mr. T. Barber to Miss Barber—At Norwich, Mr. Drake to Miss Kett—Rev. H. Cole to Miss F. S. Strausham—Mr. Ladle to Miss Sprat—At Wanyford, M. Rackham, Esq. to Miss E. Reeve—W. H. Jary, Esq. of Burlingham, to Miss S. Postle.

Died.] At Tivetshall St. Mary, Mrs. Gardner, 83—At Topcroft, Mr. T. Colman—At Wiverton, Mrs. Ramm, 71—At West Raynham, J. Shearing, Esq. of Packsfield House—At Norwich, Mrs. J. Thirtle—The Rev. J. Deacon—At Cromer, Thomas Smith, aged 93; he followed his employment as a warrener till within a few days of his death. His brother is living in Cromer, aged 91, and a sister resides at Boston, Lincolnshire, in her 97th year, active and healthy. His wife died about eighteen months ago, aged 88: they lived together 70 years as man and wife, without ever having a cross word—Mr. S. Cocksedge—At Winfarthing, Mr. R. Woods, 91—At North Basham, Mr. T. Temple, 69—At East Walton, Mrs. Hudson, 87—At Gorleston, Mrs. S. Farman, 74—At Yarmouth, Mr. N. Sparrow.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Harleston, Mr. T. Faulkner to Miss M. Walton—Mr. T. Herbert to Miss S. Walton—At Peterborough, Mr. T. Felton to Miss Sisson,—At Somerby, F. Barry, Esq. to Miss Clarke—At Northampton, The Rev. J. Riddell to Miss D. Foster—Mr. W. Birdsall to Miss M. A. Segary—At Carlton, Lieut.-Col. O'Halloran to Miss F. White.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss A. M. Thomas—Mrs. Perceval 78—Mr. J. Hewson—The Rev. S. Jones—At Holdenby, Mr. W. Yorke—At Kettering, J. Keep, Esq. 77.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

On the 3d of February, the seat of Sir J. Astley, bart. Seaton Delaval, was totally consumed. The accident was occasioned by a beam in one of the bed-room chimneys taking fire, which quickly communicating to the roof burst out with such fury as to prevent the possibility of human exertions being of any avail, and in the space of one hour, it was found all attempts to save the main body of the house would prove fruitless, owing to the immense quantity of hot lead pouring down from the roof, but fortunately the steward had sufficient presence of mind to order the corridor, which united the wings to the body of the house, to be instantly detached, by which means the two former were saved. Not one of the beautiful and valuable marble chimney-pieces and statues, executed by Italian masters, was saved from the devouring element. This magnificent structure was from a design of Sir John Vanburgh.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Thompson to Miss A. Bell—Mr. J. Walton to Miss J. Jopling—Mr. R. Robson to Miss M. Bell—Mr. G. Armstrong to Miss S. Swan—At North Shields, Mr. H. Trail to Miss C. Hopper—Mr. Parker of Hexham, to Miss A. Nixon, of Unthank—At Tynemouth, Mr. J. Forrest to Miss M. Ainsley—At Morpeth, Mr. A. Charlton to Miss E. M. Blake.

Died.] At Newcastle, C. Teasdale, Esq.—J. Wood, Esq. M. D.—Mr. J. Crozier—Miss M. A. Spottiswood—At Planetrees, near Hexham, Mr. A. Johnson—At North Shields, Mr. W. Barnes—Mrs. Robson—Mrs. M. Pratt—Mr. J. Landells—At Ogle, Mr. W. Penman—At Berwick Mrs. Cunningham.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Rae to Miss J. Blakey—At Nether Broughton, Mr. Bellasis to Mrs. Mann—At Newark, Mr. H. Waller to Miss J. Withers—Mr. J. Lacey to Miss M. Wilson—At Gedling, Mr. J. Barnes to Miss A. Savage.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Gawthorn, Mr. G. Rawson, 83—The Rev. H. Turner—At Mansfield, Mr. T. Bolsover, 73—Mr. W. Toplis, 99—At Newark, Mr. E. Nall, 100—Mrs. Capam—Mrs. R. Collinson—Mr. R. Foster—At Arnold, Mr. J. Lacey—At Langford, Mrs. E. Birkett—At Sutton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Wadsworth, 77—At Gedling, Mr. A. Brierley.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. J. Davenport to Miss A. Carter—At Cassington, Mr. W. Kerwood to Miss Hales—At Kidlington, Mr. G. Tolley to Miss E. Foster.

Died.] Mrs. Cobb of Broughton Castle—At Banbury, Mrs. Cheney—At Oxford, Rev. F. Hodson, D.D.—Miss Williams.—Mrs. Morris—Mr. H. O. Hickman.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

At a respectable meeting of the agriculturists of the county of Rutland, at Oakham, it has been determined to form a society to be called 'The Rutland Agricultural Association,' for corresponding with other societies having the same object in view, and particularly with the general agricultural association holding their meetings at Henderson's Hotel in London.

Died.] At Plungar, near Belvoir Castle, Miss Burrows—At Empingham, Mrs. Holmes, 83.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Circus at Shrewsbury, which has been lately erected, is 90 feet in length, in width 40, and the stage is 30 feet deep, with wings of 7 feet space on each side, The ring wherein the horsemanship is performed, is 33 feet diameter. There are eleven boxes; and the lobbies, pit, and gallery are spacious. The building is comfortably warmed in every part with stoves.

Married.] At Wellington, Mr. M. A. Bryan to Miss M. Webb—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Beacall to Miss Williams—At Pitchford, Mr. Headon to Miss Bryan—The Rev. J He yar to Miss C. Wrottesley—At Pontesbury, Mr. T. Jones to Mrs. M. Jones—At Chirbury, Mr. Jones to Miss A. Gittins.

Died.] At Worthen, Mr. T. Weaver, 79—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Pearson—Mr. Chilton—At Weston Mill, near Oswestry, Mrs. E. Jones—At Whitchurch, Mrs. Thomas, 78—At Church Preen, Mr. T. Minton—At Bridgenorth, Mr. M. Bree, 87—Mrs. Bayliss—At Forden, Mr. H. Palmer—At Oswestry, R. Ireland, Esq 74—At Leintwardine, Mrs. Mason, 95—At Marlow, near Ludlow, Mrs. Cowdell—At the Wrekin, Mr. P. Price—At Wern, W. Jeffreys, Esq. 80—At Chapel House, Mr. T. Hughes, 71—At Styche, Mrs. Clive.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A numerous assemblage of Nobility and Gentry lately met in the Guildhall, Bath, to present the magnificent piece of plate voted to Captain Parry. Dr. Charles Parry appeared as the representative of his brother. The Duke of Somerset addressed him in a very eloquent speech on presenting the vase, to which the Doctor returned a suitable answer. Sir John Cox Hippisley also made some observations upon the conduct and services of Captain Parry.

Married.] At Bridgewater, Mr. J. May to Miss J. Holloway—Mr. T. Lawrence to Miss E. Aubrey—At Bath, H. Williams, Esq. to Miss Neynoe—Mr. T. Henly to Miss M. Fisher—Mr. W. Dore to Mrs. Arnold—At Cheddar, Mr. G. Thomas to Miss M. Wall—At Wells, Mr. J. Parsons to Miss Jerrard.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Hooper—J. L. Fournier, Esq—Mrs. Garland—Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Long—Mrs. Wynne, of Penrith—Lieutenant-Gen. Cosby, E.I.C. 79—Mrs. Percival, 74—Mrs. Ladevese, 86—Mr. J. Geary—T. Townsend, Esq.—At Andersey, J. Govett, Esq.—At Shepton Mallett, Mr. I. Parfitt, 69—At Frome, Mr. R. Gollege—Mrs. Yates—At Dulverton, J. Brown, Esq.—At Wincanton, Mrs. House—At Stert Marsh, Mrs. Lott, 95—At Illminster, V. Palmer, Esq.—At Stenton-Prior, Mrs. Coates—At Bridgewater, Mr. Kingston, 81—At South Cerney, Mrs. Stevens—At Chew Magna, Mrs. Plumby—At Castle Cary, Mrs. Ashford—At Taunton, Mr. P. Lewis—At Wells, E. Parfitt, Esq.—Elias Pearce, Esq. 95—Mrs. Sydenham of Combhouse.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] J. Sneyd, esq. of Ashcombe Hall, near Leek, to Miss P. Holley.

Died.] At Stafford, J. Hubball, esq. an Alderman of that place—At Stanton, W. Nadin, esq.—At Maple Staves, near Lichfield, Marianne, eldest daughter of John Atkinson, esq. and wife of Charles Delves Broughton, esq. "There does not exist a heart that can feel, through the extensive circle of this worthy family's friends, which will not bitterly mourn with them on the second deprivation of a lovely and virtuous child; and if the universal sympathy be thus gone abroad, what must the anguish be that is sustained at home? She was dutiful to her parents, affectionate to her husband, kind to her relatives, faithful to her friends, and humble to her God.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. J. Simpson to Miss M. A. Jaaard—At Bury, T. Brown, M.D. to Miss S. D. Goate—At Sudbury, G. R. Lowe, esq. to Miss E. Jones—At Woodbridge, Mr. T. Smith to Miss S. Wade—At East Durham, the Rev. W. Frost to Miss A. Codd—At Parham, Mr. H. Vincent to Miss M. Keer—At Swefling, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss S. Denny—At Eye, Mr. W. Flatt to Miss M. Gissing—At Ixworth, the Rev. E. R. Payne to Miss Boldero.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Howell, of Felsham—At Needham Market, R. Mudd, esq. 72—At Aldringham, the Rev. R. Wilson—At Stowmarket, Mrs. Slemman—At Herningtone, Mr. R. Rye—At Witnesham Parsonage, in the 64th year of his age, the Rev. J. King, A.M. 46 years Rector of that parish. He was many years Master of the Grammar School at Ipswich, which by his application and talents he raised high in public estimation, and was formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge—At Wattisfield, Mrs. Crabb, 75—At Laxfield, Mr. J. Gooderem—Mr. J. Orford, of Brook's Hall, Ipswich—At Ipswich, Mr. T. Crichmore—At Hadleigh, Mrs. M. Richmore—At Woodbridge, Mrs. Brook—Miss Watford.

SUSSEX.

From the strong feeling in favour of the measure, which very generally exists, there is little doubt but that a Chain Pier will be erected at Brighton, to project far into the sea. The estimated expence for erecting the pier and other incidental works, is 17,000*l.* which is to be raised by subscriptions of 100*l.* each.

Married.] At Arundel, Mr. Eames to Mrs. Osborne—At Lewes, Mr. A. Windus to Miss A. Rogers.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Luther, 84—Mr. R. Williams—Mr. G. Royde—At Seaford, Mrs. Alfrey, of Friston Place—At Chichester, Mrs. C. Barber—T. Fitzherbert, esq.—At Cowfold, J. Vincent, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Chambers to Miss E. Chambers, of Milcote, near Stratford—At Coventry, Mr. Troughton, to Miss A. Grant—At Grondborough, Mr. Stubbs to Miss Taylor—At Birmingham, W. Johns, M.D. to Miss M. Blakemore—Mr. P. Kempson, jun. to Miss D. Green.

Died.] Mrs. Bue, relict of R. Bue, esq. of Solihull—At Berkswell, Mrs. A. Mortiboys—At Barasch, W. Hardine, esq.—At Warwick, Mrs. Roe—At Rowington, Mrs. Buffrey.

WESTMORELAND.

A neat building is in progress upon the site of the late old house of correction at Appleby, which will add greatly to the appearance of that part of the town.

Married.] At Appleby, Mr. E. Gathorpe to Miss J. Wilson.

Died.] Mr. J. Kilner, Editor and publisher of the Westmoreland Gazette—At Holly Hill, Bowness, G. H. Bellasis, esq.—At Kendal, Mr. T. Eastham—Mr. C. Bush—Mr. T. Hodson—At Blandswath, Mrs. Gibson.

WILTSHIRE.

A trout of four feet in length was lately caught near Salisbury, in a small shallow stream, which branches from the river Avon, and flows at the lower end of the gardens belonging to the houses in Castle Street. The fish was observed by a lady's gardener, who with the assistance of his fellow-servant, a coachman, placed hurdles to prevent its escape, and took it out of the stream, from whence the coachman carried it in his arms to a pond in his mistress's garden, where it is now alive. It is thought that in the recent floods, this extraordinary fish was forced from the main river

into the stream. It is supposed to weigh about 22 pounds.

Married.] At Warminster, Mr. C. Thick to Miss C. Bird—At Salisbury, Mr. W. Gubbons to Miss E. Langridge—J. P. Tinney, esq. to Miss C. May—Mr. Marsh to Miss E. Seffe—Mr. T. Perry to Mrs. G. Hibbard—At Dewlish, Mr. G. Drake to Miss Groves—At Corsham, Mr. J. B. Lequier to Mrs. Bartley—At Durrington, Mr. T. Cooper to Miss Rose.

Died.] At Salthrop Farm, Mrs. Hughs—At Devizes, Mr. Burt—At Market Lavington, Mrs. Newman—At Salisbury, Mrs. Troke—Mr. W. Turner—At Quidhampton, Mrs. Atkinson—At Hungerford, Mrs. Atherton—Mrs. Gale, of Burbage—At Mindington, Mr. J. Knight—At Wiley, Mrs. Patient—At Woolston, Miss E. Wicher—At Baynton House, Mrs. Long—At Everley, Mrs. Winter, 84—At Wilton, Mrs. Vincent—At Trowbridge, Mrs. Heyward—At Lyddiard Millicent, Mrs. Blount—At Great Durnford, Mrs. J. Cusse.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Indications of Mineral Waters having been observed around Evesham, the inhabitants have succeeded in discovering an excellent Chalybeate and a mild Aperient, which bids fair to prove equal to the best of the Cheltenham Waters. It contains soda, magnesia, and lime, with a trace of iron in combination with the sulphuric and muriatic acids, amounting to about 60 grains in a pint.

Married.] R. Berkely, jun. esq. of Spetchley, to Miss H. S. Benfield—At Kidderminster, Mr. H. Deighton, to Miss A. Devey.

Died.] At Maddresfield, Mr. W. Bayliss—At Droitwich, Mr. J. Emas—At Bourne Bank, Upton-on-Severn, J. Berrow, esq.—At Worcester, Mr. J. Collett, 77—G. G. Bulstrode, Esq.—At Knole Hill, Evesham, J. Hall, esq. 76—At Earl's Croome, Mr. R. Deakin, 82—At Pershore, Mr. J. Wilson, 84.

YORKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to take down the bridge on the New Walk, York, and replace it by an iron one, similar to the very handsome one over the New Dock, at Hull.

Married.] At Tadcaster, W. Hodges, esq. to Miss Hartley—At Bradford, Mr. J. Littlewood to Miss J. Lupton—At Everingham Park, the Hon. C. T. Clifford to Miss T. Maxwell—A. Thorne, W. Coulman, esq. to Miss A. Tomlinson—At Ripon, G. Cleghorn, esq. to Miss M. C. Dalton—At Ingleby Manor, T. Sykes, esq. to Miss M. A. Foulis.

Died.] At his parsonage-house, the Rev. T. Kipling, D. D. Dean of Peterborough—At Kingthorpe House, Lieut.-col. Fothergill—T. Firth, esq. of Toothill—At Bradford, Mr. W. Barwick—Mrs. J. Aked, 83—Mr. W. Wroe—At Wakefield, Mrs. Fotherby—At Doncaster, Mrs. Ray.

WALES.

The important work of W. A. Madock, esq. at Tre-Madoc, is now likely to be accomplished, by a recent Act of Parliament he has obtained, by which about 10,000 acres of very valuable land will be secured from the tide flowing over the Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire coast. He deserves the thanks of his country for promoting labour among the poor, and adding to the principality a property heretofore a waste, connecting with it a safe port for shipping, and a chain of excellent roads across the upper end of Cardigan Bay, over the new embankment, which ultimately will give a decided preference in travelling from Carnarvonshire to the Western part of England and London.

Married.] At Chirk, Mr. Jones to Miss A. Vaughan—At Llanbelig, Mr. T. Hughs to Miss J. Thomas—The Rev. W. A. Roberts, of Cappel Garmon, to Miss M. Edwards—At Carnarvon, Mr. J. Roberts to Miss J. Jones—Mr. Hughs to Miss J. Evans—the Rev. H. Jones to Miss A. Owen, of Beaumaris—G. Jervis, esq. of Plas Benlon to Miss S. Jones—At Lanfairhyrn Church, E. L. Gilbert, esq. to Miss H. A. Gwynne.

Died.] At Ruthin, Mrs. Roberts—At Llwyn Mill, Cardigan, Mr. D. Lloyd—At Haleudy Mostyn, Flintshire, Mr. J. Cunnah, 81—At Gnoll Castle, Glamorgan, Mrs. J. Mackworth—At Crosswood, Montgomery, Mrs. Jones—Pen y Garth, Mrs. E. Williams, 75—At Langharne, Lieut. Pemberton—At Bangor, Mrs. Thomas—At Pwllheli, Mr. G. Jones—C. Ellis, esq.—At Flos y Gest, Carmarthen, the Rev. R. Jones.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, C. Dundas, esq. to Miss M. Maitland—At Dundee, Mr. J. H. Scott to Miss M. Jobson—At Manse of Abercorn, the Rev. D. Bryce to Miss M. Meiklejohn—At Garvymore, Mr. A. N. Carmichel to Miss M. M'Donald—At Moyness, J. Phillip, esq. to Miss G. H. Urquhart—At Aberdeen, Mr. J. Davidson to Miss E. Hollingworth—At Glasgow, Mr. R. Muirhead to Miss M. D. Maynis—At Falsfern, A. T. F. Fraser, esq. to Miss J. M'Pherson—At Kernsey, Mr. Wm. Chevasse to Miss J. Grant.

Died.] At Duffus, Mr. Adam—At Inverness, Miss W. M'Iver—At Forres, J. Lille, esq.—At Aberdeen, Mr. P. Ross—Mr. J. Ferguson—Mrs. J. Innes—Lieut. J. Bryce, R. N.—W. Davidson, esq.—Mrs. E. Adams—Mrs. Stuart—At Nairn, R. Falconer, esq.—At Dunan, J. Fletcher, esq.—At Forres, Miss J. Frazer—At Mertoun Manse, the Rev. J. Duncan—At Aldie, Miss C. Mercer—At Linlithgow, Miss Boyd—At Grentown, Mrs. Ross—At Gallowhill, P. Mackenzie, esq.—At Statefield, Mrs. C. Campbell 102—At Edinburgh, J. Gordon, esq.—G. Cooper—Mr. W. Richie—Miss E. D. Gordon—Miss Majoribanks—At Banff, Miss S. Young—Mr. J. Ross.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, R. Atkinson, esq. to Miss M. M. Hall—J. D. Laphem, esq. to Miss E. Beasley—G. Wall, esq. to Miss S. Lloyd—At Belfast, Dr. M'Kettrick to Miss N. Mussen—J. Folingsby, esq. to Miss J. A. S. Lewis—Mr. W. Campbell to Miss M. A. M'Cullogh—R. Thompson, esq. to Miss H. M'Gee—At Ballymony, A. Moore, esq. to Miss M. M. Mitchel—At Cork, W. H. Green, esq. to Miss M. Sarsfield—At Clashmore, A. Kelly, esq. to Miss M. Fogarty—At Kilkenny, H. Ryder, esq. to Miss Gore—At Armagh, W. Hanna, esq. to Miss R. Dobbin—At Londonderry, the Rev. A. Carey to Miss C. Slack—At Clonalien, Mr. C. Leeds to Miss E. Drought—At Limerick, H. Franks, esq. to Miss E. Atkins—At Carrickfergus, Dr. Phillips to Miss E. Mayne—At Latterkenny, Mr. Patterson to Miss M. A. Stariel—At Enniskillen, Mr. T. Armstrong to Mr. T. Armstrong to Miss J. Elliot.

Died.] At Dublin, Mr. R. Power—Miss E. Gellispe—Mrs. Jameson—Mrs. Perry—Mrs. Wulff—Mr. C. Taylor—Mrs. Wallis—Mrs. Rogers—Mr. S. Purdon—Miss C. Talbot—At Athlone, W. Weaver, Esq.—At Galway, The Rev. Mr. Langan—At Maghera, F. Murray, Esq.—At Kilkenny, M. Sher, Esq. Mrs. Sweetenham—E. Hunt, Esq.—The Rev. P. Helsham—At Cork, The Rev. F. Atterbury, L.L.D. 88, grandson of Atterbury Bishop of Rochester—At Watergrass Hill, E. Barry, aged 113. He had been a pensioner 65 years—was at the battle of Fontenoy, and several others in the reign of George II. He was six feet two inches high, and remarkably upright—was able to walk a mile at least every day until three days before his death, and retained his senses to the last.—At Drogheda, L. Crookes, Esq.—Rev. R. Warren, of Tuam and Cong—At Limerick, Mrs. Roche—Mr. M'Mahon—At Brew, Mayo, L. O'Donel, Esq. 108—At Waterford, Mrs. Scott—At Longmore, Rev. Mr. M'Namara—At Rathbone, Kilkenny, Mrs. Dickson—At Londonderry, Mr. R. George, 87—At Newry, Mr. J. Stevenson—At Downpatrick, the Rev. T. Waring.

ABROAD.

Died.] On the 13th of August last, at Bombay, in the 36th year of his age, sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends, Capt. John Simpson Bamford, of the 10th regiment of Native Infantry, in the service of the Hon. East-India Company.